



TRIPURA ADMINISTRATION

**Report on the Administration
of the Union Territory of Tripura
for the Year 1958-59.**

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1958-59.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

Tripura is a Centrally Administered Territory comprising an area of 4,116 sq. miles. Cut off from the rest of India and surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with an International boundary of 523 miles, it is now an isolated pocket of India connected with the mainland by a 125 mile access-road through the hills to the border of the district of Cachar in Assam. The distance of Agartala from Calcutta by air is 197 miles only ; but over land through the Assam rail link, it is 1,050 miles. The population which was 6,45,707 in 1951 is now estimated at more than 9 lakhs.

The administration of the Union Territory of Tripura is carried on by a Chief Commissioner with the help of one Chief Secretary, four Secretaries, one Legal Remembrancer, three Deputy Secretaries and Seven Assistant Secretaries. Shri N. M. Patnaik, I. A. S., is the present Chief Commissioner who took over on the 27th June, 1958.

For administrative purposes this Territory is regarded as a one-district territory and is divided into ten Sub-Divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer or an Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer. There is a District Magistrate for the area who is helped by one Addl. District Magistrate and one Senior Deputy Magistrate. The Sub-Divisional Officer or the Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer who is in charge of a Sub-Division has first class Magistrate's powers. He is responsible for collection of revenue, maintenance of law and order in the Sub-division and the distribution and realisation of agricultural loans. He makes

enquiries and carries out orders in matters of revenue law and administration and is also responsible for day to day Administration and all development works in the Sub-Division. The Sub-Divisional Officer or the Addl. Sub-Divisional Officer as the case may be in the rural area is assisted by a Sub-treasury Officer and one or two Circle Officers. The Sub-Treasury Officers are invested with the powers of Second class Magistrates and the Circle Officers with those of third Class Magistrates. Each Sub-Division is divided into a few Tehsils according to its area and population. There are at present 45 Tehsils under this Territory and each Tehsil is in charge of a Tahsildar who is assisted by one or two Assistant Tahsildars. Their main function is to collect revenue. They are also called upon to collect certain statistical data as and when necessary.

The Legislative authority of this Territory vests in the Parliament of India and all the Central Acts and laws are generally applicable to this Territory.

The highest judiciary in the Territory is the Court of Judicial Commissioner. For this territory there are one District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge and eight Munsiffs holding Courts in the Sub-Divisional Headquarters.

Legislation undertaken and laws extended to the Union Territory of Tripura.

During the year 1958-59 the post of the Legal Remembrancer was vacant and the Government Advocate looked after his work.

Tripura is a Centrally Administered Area without any legislature. As such its legislative functions are confined to :

(1) Sending proposals to the Government of India for extension of Acts of other States to this Territory under the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950 ; and

(2) Preparation of Rules and Notifications under various Acts in force in this Territory.

The Rajasthan Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 32 of 1958) was extended to this Territory during the year under review. Parliament passed an Act, namely "Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act 1958".

During the year under report the following Rules were framed under the Acts in force here :

(1) 'Manipur and Tripura Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Rules, 1959' were framed under the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957.

(2) 'Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Tripura) Rules, 1958' were framed under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

(3) "Tripura Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1958' were made under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Advisory Committee for Tripura which has been constituted to advise the Home Minister in regard to the general question of policy relating to the Administration of the Territory of Tripura in the State field and all legislative proposals concerning the Territory on matters in the State list including proposals to extend any State Acts to the Territory, held three meetings during the year under report.

Consequent upon the Re-organisation of States the Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of Eastern Zone Eastern Zonal Council. of the Five Zonal Councils constituted under Section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. During the period under report two meetings of the Eastern Zonal Council were held.

The existing D. S. S. & A. Board, Tripura, which had been functioning since 1955 as a grade III Board was reconstituted during the year under report with the following members :—

D. S. S. & A. Board,
Tripura.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Addl. District Magistrate. | President |
| 2. Superintendent, V. M. Hospital. | Member
(Ex-officio) |
| 3. Superintendent of Police. | -do- |
| 4. District Publicity Officer. | -do- |
| 5. Lt. Col. Bankim Behari
Dev Barman. | Member
(Non-official)
(Ex-serviceman) |
| 6. Major Rana Dahal Jang. | -do- |
| 7. Director of Education. | Member
(Official) |
| 8. Municipal Engineer, Tripura. | -do- |
| 9. Co-operative Officer. | -do- |
| 10. Dr. H. C. Dutta, Major AMC (Retd.) | Member
(Ex-serviceman) |
| 11. Registrar, Civil Secretariat. | Member
(Official) |
| 12. Shri Joy Karna Roy,
Retd. Subedar, Tripura Rifles. | Member
(Ex-serviceman) |
| 13. Shri Anath Bandhu Roy,
Retd. Subedar, Tripura Rifles. | -do- |

2. This Board has been upgraded to grade II with effect from the 12th February, 1959 by the Indian Soldiers, Sailors & Airman's Board.

Of the activities undertaken by the D. S. S. & A. Board, during the year under report the following deserve special mention.

35 Pension Cases were settled and one Transfer family pension case was also settled.

An ex-serviceman T. B. Patient was given Rs. 150/- cash help and one sewing Machine by the Chief Commissioner. Rs. 200/- was given from the Chief Commissioner's Fund to a blind ex-serviceman. Another sum of Rs. 200/- was given from the Chief Commissioner's fund to one widow of an Ex-JCO of Tripura Rifles. One T. B. patient was given Rs. 70/- cash help and medicine. One widow was granted financial help of Rs. 15/- per month as pension from the State Benevolent Fund. She was also given Rs. 30/- (@ Rs. 10/- per month) by the Record Office for her maintenance.

Four ex-servicemen had been settled on land. 11 colonies were being organised and almost all formalities were completed. Five more colonies were also being set up. Preliminary works of these colonies had been taken in hand by the Board.

More than Rs. 2000/- was collected towards Flag Day Fund for 1958 from this Territory.

281 Discharge certificates had been obtained from the respective Record Offices for those ex-servicemen who had lost their certificates.

The Secretary of the Board toured all over the Territory to collect various data regarding the ex-servicemen and also to look after their problems.

Many verification cases were settled during this period.

393 Stars/Medals were distributed to the ex-servicemen of this Territory.

Several cases calling for medical treatment of serving soldiers' dependents and ex-servicemen were sent up to the V. M. Hospital for treatment and necessary assistance was rendered.

The Board secured employment for about 250 ex-servicemen in the various departments during the year under review.

With a view to extending financial help to the deserving ex-servicemen and their dependants or to families of ex-servicemen requiring help for medical treatment etc. from out of the States' share of Flag Day Collections which are raised

Benevolent Fund.

every year, a Benevolent Fund Committee styled Tripura State Ex-servicemen's Benevolent Fund Committee was constituted in the year 1957. It was reconstituted during the year under review with the following members :-

(a) COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Chairman :- The Chief Commissioner, Tripura.
Vice-Chairman :- The Finance Secretary, Tripura Administration.
Members :-
1. The Commandant, 6th Bn. Assam Rifles.
2. Captain J. M. Bose (Retd.) 6th Bn. Assam Rifles.
3. Captain Thakur Nagendra Ch. Deb Barma, (Retd.) Tripura Rifles.
Secretary :- Assistant Secretary, Tripura Administration, Political Department.

(b) WORKING COMMITTEE.

Chairman :- Finance Secretary, Tripura Administration.
Member :- Captain Thakur Nagendra Ch. Deb Barma, (Retd.) Tripura Rifles.
Secretary :- Assistant Secretary, Tripura Administration, Political Department.

During the year under report the Committee of Administration and the Working Committee held one and two meetings respectively.

One widow of an ex-serviceman was granted financial assistance of Rs. 15/- p. m. for a period of one year or till such time as she is sanctioned pension by the Military authorities, whichever is earlier.

A sum of Rs. 46,015/- being the share of Tripura Administration in the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund for Indian State Forces personnel was received in 1947. This amount could not be utilised then for the purpose for which it was received.

The Committee to deal with the fund which was constituted in 1955 was reconstituted with the following members for a period of

three years with effect from the 1st March, 1958 :—

Chairman :—Chief Commissioner, Tripura.

Members :—Shri Sachindra Lal Singh, Chairman, Territorial Council for Tripura, Agartala.

2. District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura, Agartala.

3. Commandant, 6th Bn. Assam Rifles, Tripura, Agartala.

4. Superintendent of Police, Tripura, Agartala.

Secretary :—Addl. District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura, Agartala.

Schemes for rendering help to the deserving cases out of the fund were under consideration of the Committee.

During the year under review the Tripura State Minorities Board and Divisional Minorities Boards continued to function as in previous years.

Minorities Board.

FIRE SERVICE.

Shri H. N. Sarkar, I. P. S, Superintendent of Police, held charge of the Office of the Director of Fire Services. He had been declared as a Head of the Department for the purpose of exercising the powers under various financial Rules, Regulations etc. in the month of December, 1957.

Shri M. S. Chouhan held charge of the Station Officer of the Unit.

The total strength of the Fire Service Unit in the year 1958 was 30 of which the strength of Firemen was 20, Leading Firemen 4, Drivers 5 and Station Officer 1. Besides these, there was one L. D. Clerk and a peon in the Office of the Director of Fire Services.

During the year 1958-59 no personnel was awarded any reward; nor was there any occasion to inflict punishment on anyone.

The Brigade was turned out on 39 Fire incidents during the year from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1958. The types of fires were as follows :—

(1) House hold	...	15
(2) Fire Works	...	1
(3) Petroleum	...	1
(4) Shops, Offices, and Commercial establishment...		8
(5) Educational Institutions, Libraries, Hospitals etc.	...	3
(6) Road vehicles	...	1
(7) Refuse & outdoor storages	...	6
(8) Miscellaneous.	...	4

During the year under review the total estimated loss due to fires was Rs. 5,41,010.00 NP.

Two persons were rescued with burns and injuries who subsequently recovered and 3 human lives were lost before arrival of Fire Brigade. The number of animal lives lost due to fires was 6.

The Fire Service Unit is provided with one Water Tank, one Tractor Pump, one Jeep, 4865' ft. of Hose, 80 gallons of Foam Compound and initial Fire Fighting equipment.

Some of the Fire Service personnel received basic training from West Bengal Fire Services. The Station Officer received further training from National Fire Service College, Rampur, U. P. Others were trained locally.

Only one fireman was sent for training at National Fire Service College, Nagpur, during the year 1958-59.

The annual expenditure on the Fire Service during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 55,554.00 only.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC SITUATION :

Nature was again unkind to Tripura and the year under report saw drought, gale and floods in succession and the visitation of caterpillar pests on an unprecedented scale. Thus the movable properties on the one hand and the standing crops on the other were damaged over a large part of the Territory causing great hardship to a considerable section of the population.

Sadar, Khowai, Dharmanagar, Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Sonamura, Belonia and Udaipur sub-divisions were affected either by drought or by floods or by both in succession. Thus the whole Territory excepting two Sub-Divisions was affected.

The Administration, however, lost no time in rushing medical aid and other supplies to relieve the distress of the affected people. House building materials such as sun-grass and bamboos from Reserve Forest areas were allowed free in deserving cases.

Simultaneously, test relief works were also started to maintain the purchasing power of the peasantry whose crops were damaged by floods or by caterpillars.

An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was distributed as agricultural loan to the needy cultivators for purchasing bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements and manure. Besides, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was distributed as loan to the distressed tribal agriculturists at Rs. 50/- per family repayable within a year with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum after the harvest. This measure was adopted to save the tribal peasants from the traditional Mahajans from whom (Money lenders) the tribals would have otherwise borrowed money on forward sale of their agricultural produce popularly known as "Dadan" at an exorbitant rate of interest. The total amount of loan issued during the current financial year for the above purposes in different Sub-Divisions is as follows ;

Name of the Sub-Divisions.	Loan for purchase of bullocks, seeds, manure etc.	Loan for eradication of dadan system.
1. Dharmanagar	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 30,500/-
2. Kailasahar.	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 45,000/-
3. Kamalpur.	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 42,000/-
4. Khowai.	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 45,000/-
5. Sadar.	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-
6. Sonamura.	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
7. Udaipur.	Rs. 12,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
8. Amarpur.	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 47,500/-
9. Belonia.	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 55,000/-
10. Sabroom.	Rs. 15,000/-	Rs. 45,000/-
	<u>Rs. 2,00,000/-</u>	<u>Rs. 4,00,000/-</u>

RELIEF MEASURES :

The relief measures that were undertaken to mitigate the hardship of the people affected by floods, cyclone and accidental fires during the year are given below :—

(A). FLOOD AND CYCLONE :

An additional sum of Rs. 2,00,000/- was provided for grant of loan to the distressed agriculturists whose standing crops had been damaged by floods and gale that swept over Tripura in the period under review. The total amount of loan given to the deserving victims in different sub-divisions is as follows :—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT.
1. Dharmanagar.	Rs. 9,000/-
2. Kailasahar.	Rs. 84,000/-
3. Kamalpur.	Rs. 25,000/-
4. Khowai.	Rs. 27,000/-
5. Sadar.	Rs. 25,000/-
6. Sonamura.	Rs. 11,000/-
7. Udaipur.	Rs. 10,000/-
8. Amarpur.	—
9. Belonia.	Rs. 9,000/-
10. Sabroom.	—
TOTAL :—	<u>Rs. 2,00,000/-</u>

Further, a sum of Rs. 51,000/- was provided for gratuitous relief to the deserving families of the victims of floods and gale. The total amount distributed in each sub-division was as under.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISIONS.	AMOUNT ALLOTTED.
1. Kailasahar.	Rs. 27,000/-
2. Kamalpur.	Rs. 2,000/-
3. Khowai.	Rs. 500/-
4. Dharmanagar.	Rs. 5,000/-
5. Sonamura.	Rs. 5,000/-
6. Udaipur.	Rs. 2,000/-
7. Belonia.	Rs. 9,000/-
8. Amarpur.	Rs. 500/-

(B). FIRE ACCIDENT :

There occurred two big fire accidents in bazars, viz., in Champaknagar and in Shekerkot in the Sadar Sub-Division during the period under review. A total sum of Rs. 13,985/- was spent as relief to the victims of the fire accidents during the period.

RELIEF MEASURES DUE TO BAD CROPS :

A sum of Rs. 2,64,428/- was spent for test relief works in the affected areas for providing employment to the indigent people at a daily wage of Rs. 1.37 NP. per adult male, Re. 1.00 per adult female and 0.75 NP. per minor. The work under test relief scheme was also extended to the areas where crops failed.

LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN DURING THIS YEAR :

The Tripura Estates Acquisition and Land Reforms Bill 1957 was drafted and published in the local Gazette to elicit public opinion. The draft Bill is still under examination by the Government of India.

The public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 was enacted and re-published in the Tripura Gazette.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE :

The total number of permanently settled estates paying revenue was 5690, while that of the temporarily settled estates was 78,755 as

against 76,525 of the previous year. The increase in number was due to sanction of new settlements.

The current demand for the year 1958-59 stood at Rs. 12,08,449/- as against Rs. 13,83,952/- in 1957-58. The decrease was due to the transfer of all 'Ijara' Mahals to the Tripura Territorial Council, sanction of settlement to tribals free of nazrana, non-settlement of 'Sariatmahals' and abatement of land revenue due to acquisitions.

The total realisable demand including arrears of Rs. 15,44,790/- stands at Rs. 27,53,239/-. The total amount collected during the year under report was Rs. 6,03,292/- against current demand and Rs. 8,62,090/- against arrear demand. Thus the total collection was 50% of current demand and 56% of the arrear demand.

With a view to improving collection of revenue special instructions were issued during the year, and the revenue officers were made to tour in the interior. Simultaneously, action was taken to bring 'tonjis' and 'Khanasumari' work of 'adda' and 'gharchukti' mahals up-to-date.

REVENUE FOR HATS AND MARKETS :

All the hats and markets which had hitherto been under the direct supervision of the Administration were handed over to the Territorial Council in February, 1958 and the income derived from them is now a receipt of the Territorial Council.

FERRIES, TANKS AND POUNDS :

All Ferries of this Territory except the international ferry at Khowai and a few others which were under the Works and Buildings Department were handed over to the Territorial Council in February, 1958 and the income derived from them is now credited to the Territorial Council. All tanks excepting those under the direct control of the Agriculture (Fishery) Department were also transferred to the Territorial Council. All pounds were similarly transferred.

SARKABI PRAPYA ADAY SAMBANDHIYA NIAMABALI (Act 4 of 1326 T. E.)

During the year under report the above Act continued to be in force throughout the Territory,

ABATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE :

The total amount of abatement of land revenue allowed to the owners of the land acquired for different purposes of this Territory stood at Rs, 3,312/-.

LAND SETTLEMENT :

2230 land settlement cases were sanctioned with an approximate area of 8920 acres at an annual revenue of about Rs. 13,937/-

COURT OF WARDS :

There were 19 estates under Court of Wards, of which 12 were released from the management of Court of Wards during the year under review. Attempts are being made to reduce the number of attached estates still further.

TEA ESTATES :

There were 55 Tea Gardens comprising 53,523.20 acres and the revenue paid by these estates was Rs. 63,615/- only. The financial condition of these Tea Estates was on the whole satisfactory during the year under review.

RELATIONS BETWEEN PRIVATE LAND LORDS AND THEIR TENANTS :

The relation between the land-lords and the tenants was cordial and no trouble from any quarter was reported during the year.

REALISATION OF ABWABS :

Realisation of 'Abwabs' was declared illegal in the Territory long ago. No such case of realisation came to the notice of the Administration during the period under review.

SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT :—

There was no change in the system of management during the period.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
(Registration)

The Chief Commissioner functioned as the Inspector General of Registration. The Additional District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura functioned as the District Registrar for the year under review.

There were ten Sub-Registry Offices, three of which, namely Sadar, Dharmanagar and Udaipur were under the charge of the Departmental Sub-Registrars. In other Sub-Divisions the Sub-Treasury Officers functioned as ex-officio Sub-Registrars. There was a joint Sub-Registrar attached to the Sadar Office.

The registration of documents was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954. The details of Registration are shown in the statement given below :—

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF REGISTRATION
IN TRIPURA DURING THE YEAR, 1958-59**

1 Year under review.	2 Number of Registration Offices.	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED			6 Aggregate value affecting compulsory documents.
		3 Compulsory	4 Optional.	5 Total of Col. 3 & 4.	
1958-59	10	55,783	6,284	62,067	Rs. 2,79,55,444.04

7 Aggregate value affecting optional documents.	8 Total income.	9 Total expenditure.	10 Remarks
Rs. 16,61,877.15	Rs. 1,97,778.72	Rs. 78,302.45	

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
(Land Acquisition)

The Land Acquisition Office came into being in November, 1954.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP :

The Additional District Magistrate and Collector is ex-officio Land Acquisition Collector.

The present strength of the establishment of this Office is 60, including 4 officers. This is a temporary establishment.

ACTS WHICH ARE IN FORCE IN TRIPURA FOR ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Land in Tripura is being acquired under one of the following Acts :—

- (a) Land Acquisition Act (Act 1 of 1894).
- (b) West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act 1948.

DISPOSAL OF THE WORK FROM APRIL, 1958 TO MARCH 31, 1959.

(i) Total No. of cases pending at the close of the financial year	...	218
(ii) No. of cases instituted during the financial year	...	95
(iii) Total No. of cases disposed of during the financial year under report	...	280
(iv) Area involved	...	6997.75 acres.
(v) Amount awarded	Rs. 12,98,589.05	NP.
(vi) Amount disbursed during the year	Rs. 8,20,967.28	NP.
(vii) No. of cases pending.	...	33

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
(Survey & Settlement)

The Directorate of Land Records and Survey was created in September, 1954 to carry out Survey and Settlement operations in the Territory and the maintenance of the Land Records prepared during the operations.

A ten year plan for the above operations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,33,77,000/- was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs in Nov. 1956, and out of this amount an expenditure amounting to Rs. 7,29,200/- was incurred upto 31. 3. 59. A sum of Rs. 10,81,900/- was provided in the budget for the year 1958-59 out of which Rs. 4,21,400/- was spent during the year under reference.

The Survey and Settlement operations in its preliminary stages were taken up from June, 1955 according to the scheme mentioned above. But subsequently it was felt that the work had to be completed early, and accordingly a revised Five Year Scheme was drawn up involving an expenditure of about Rs. 1,50,00,000/-. For want of trained survey personnel the progress of work has not so far been quite satisfactory. Recently a Settlement Officer from West Bengal has come here on deputation and it is expected that the pace of implementation of the scheme will now be speeded up.

The progress of Survey and Settlement operations in the Territory is as under :--

VILLAGE BOUNDARY DEMARCATION :

There were no well-defined village boundaries in the Territory. So the first task was to take up the demarcation of village boundaries. During the year, 319 sq. miles have been demarcated bringing the total demarcated area to 602 sq. miles in Sadar Sub-Division. The boundary demarcation of Kamalpur Sub-Division was taken up in February, 1959 and the work there is progressing satisfactorily.

TRAVERSE SURVEY :

Traverse survey for 166 sq. miles was completed upto 31. 3. 58 and during the year under consideration traverse work for 247 sq. miles had been completed, making the total area traversed 413 sq. miles.

CADASTRAL SURVEY :

Cadastral Survey of 67 sq. miles was completed upto 31. 3. 58. During this year 133 sq. miles of land was cadastrally surveyed bringing the total area so surveyed to 200 sq. miles.

KHANAPURI (PRELIMINARY RECORD WRITING) :

Khanapuri work in 10 villages of the Sadar Sub-Division with an area of 31 sq. miles was completed upto 31. 3. 58. During the year under review this work in 16 villages with an area of 48 sq. miles was completed bringing the total area to 79 sq. miles in 26 villages of the Sadar Sub-Division.

BUJARAT (LOCAL EXPLANATION) :

Bujarat work in Agartala town, Kunjaban and Barjala villages with an area of 10 sq. miles has been completed during the year.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Excise

The excise Administration in this Territory is the direct responsibility of the Chief Officer of Excise which post is being held at present by the Additional District Magistrate & Collector. He exercises supervision through 2 Inspectors—One in-charge of the Central Warehouse and the other, of the excise field staff.

The entire Territory has been divided into six zones, each in-charge of one Sub-Inspector and 3 Guards. The zones are as below :—

(1) Dharmanagar (2) Kailasahar (3) Khowai and Kamalpur (4) Sadar (5) Udaipur, Amarpur and Sonamura and (6) Belonia and Sabroom.

LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND LAWS EXTENDED :

The Tripura State Excise Act (Act II of 1296 Tripura Era as amended by Act V of 1326 T. E.) is still in force here.

The following Central Acts are in force in Tripura now :—

1. Opium Act, 1857.
2. Opium Act, 1878.
3. Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
4. Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (Act No. 16 of 1955).

The existing State law being outdated and unsuited to the present conditions, a draft Tripura Excise Bill was prepared on the basis of the West Bengal and Assam Excise Acts during the year under review and forwarded to the Government of India for enacting a comprehensive legislation on the subject for the Territory.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND TAXATION MEASURES TAKEN :

Till very recently, Excise duty on and price of country liquor were being realised at Rs. 5/- and Rs. 8.50 NP. per L. P. gallon under the Central Distillery Scheme formulated and approved by the then Ruler of Tripura in 1946. The term of the Tripura Distillers & Brewers Ltd., with whom the Government had entered into a contract for supply of liquor having expired on the 14th April, 1957, fresh tenders were called for supply of liquor by import. According to the accepted tendered rate, country liquor is being supplied throughout the Territory at a cost of Rs. 6.25 NP. per L. P. gallon by the United Central Distillery. This has brought to the exchequer an additional revenue Rs. 3.25 NP. per L. P. gallon of country liquor. Similarly, now the Excise shops are also being settled with the highest bidders by auction.

The following licenses were issued to dealers during the year under review :—

LICENSE FEE.	LICENSE ISSUED TO.	COMMODITY.
1. Rs. 25.00	Pharmacy holders	Medicine containing India-made spirit and Rectified spirit.
2. Rs. 10.00	-do-	Dangerous Drugs.
3. Rs. 20.00	-do-	Medicated wine.
4. Rs. 25.00	Homeo Practitioner.	Rectified spirit.
5. Rs. 25.00	Dealers (Retail)	Methylated spirit.
6. Rs. 60.00	Dealers (Wholesale)	-do-
7. Rs. 100.00	Vendors (Retail)	Foreign liquor shop.
8 Rs. 70.00	Vendors,	Bar Restaurant.

PROGRESSIVE INTRODUCTION OF PROHIBITION :

There is no prohibition in Tripura. The general policy of prohibition has, however, been kept in mind and with regard to opium steps have already been taken to restrict its supply to the addicts. According to the Resolutions No. 1 and 2 of the All India Narcotics Conference, 1956, supply of opium to the registered addicts will now be made only on the basis of medical permits to be issued by the Chief Medical Officer. Accordingly, the Narcotics commissioner has been requested to intimate the basis of supply and the quota of opium fixed to be supplied in this Territory for the year 1959-60. The present stock of opium in Tripura is 1 seer 14 chattaks 3 tolas and 7 annas which could not be distributed to the registered addicts in the absence of any clear instructions regarding the basis of supply from the Narcotics Commissioner. The decision of the Narcotics Commissioner is awaited. A Medical Board has been constituted and the Chief Medical Officer, Tripura Administration, has been authorised to issue permits for obtaining opium on medical grounds.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES :

Ganja and opium samples are sent to the Government Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

TOTAL EXCISE REVENUE AND CHARGES (APPENDIX A)

GROSS REVENUE.	CHARGES.	NET REVENUE.
Rs. 1,90,992.72 NP.	Rs. 50,069.90 NP.	Rs. 1,40,922.82 NP.

Below is given a statement giving the amount of revenue derived from excise during the year under report :—

Particulars.	Amount.
License fee realised from Warehouse and Excise shops—	Rs. 23,535.17 NP.
Duty realised from country liquor—	Rs. 1,14,019.25 NP.
Duty realised from Opium—	Rs. 32,728.20 NP.
Duty realised from Ganja—	Rs. 180.60 NP.
License fee realised from foreign liquor shops and Bar Restaurant—	Rs. 342.00 NP.

Particulars	Amount
Duty and Pass fee realised from foreign liquor—	Rs. 11,272.00 NP.
License fee realised from Methylated spirit—	Rs. 370.00 NP.
Duty realised from Methylated spirit—	Rs. 2,774.00 NP.
License fee realised from Rectified spirit—	Rs. 200.00 NP.
Duty realised from Rectified spirit—	Rs. 265.00 NP.
License fee realised from Pharmacies, duty and consumption fee from medicated wine—	Rs. 5,106.50 NP.
Fine realised from the vendors for adulteration of country liquor—	Rs. 200.00 NP.
Total—	Rs. 1,90,992.72 NP.

A fixed rate of Rs. 2/- per bottle of 22 ounce is being charged at present as the retail price of country liquor.

The privilege of free house brewing of 'Pachwai' to the extent of 20 seers at a time for domestic consumption by the tribals is still in force. This limit can be exceeded only with the specific permission of the Collector on ceremonial occasions.

No "Tari" is prepared within the Territory nor is there any demand for the same. Palmyra and date trees are few in number.

INDIA-MADE FOREIGN LIQUOR :

Licenses are issued annually to vendors by the District Magistrate & Collector for the retail sale of foreign liquor. Licensed vendors obtain their supply from West Bengal on payment of a duty of Rs. 40/- per L. P. gallon and "Pass Fee" annas eight and annas four per quart and pint bottle respectively of foreign liquor manufactured out-side India. At present there are four foreign liquor shops in Tripura. Three of the shops are located in or near the town of Agartala while the fourth is at Dharmanagar. During the period under report 416 gallons of foreign liquor was imported and a sum of Rs. 342.00 was realised as license fee and Rs. 11,272.00 was realised as Duty & Pass fee.

INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT :

There is no industry in this Territory which may use spirit for industrial purposes.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT AND METHYLATED SPIRIT :

Licenses are being issued by the District Magistrate and Collector to dealers. Licensed vendors get their supply from West Bengal on payment of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 2.50 NP. per gallon of Rectified spirit and Methylated spirit respectively.

GANJA :

Ganja is obtained from the Berhampore Ganja Farming Society (Murshidabad). The Administration, however, has not made any purchase during the period under report since the old quota has not been exhausted yet. Ganja is stored in a room within the Warehouse compound and issued to retail vendors on permits on payment of prescribed duty. The duty realised on this account during the period under report came to Rs. 180.60 NP. as against Rs. 484.00 during the last year. Only 10 chattaks of Ganja could be sold during the period under report. Two cases of unauthorised cultivation of Ganja came to the notice of the Administration and the accused were convicted in court. No license for Ganja was issued to anybody interested in the manufacture of medicinal preparations.

BHANG :

There is no demand for bhang in this Territory as this shrub grows wild throughout the Territory. No license was sought for the use of bhang in medicinal preparations.

CHARAS :

No license was issued for charas in this Territory and the possession of this intoxicating drug is totally prohibited.

OPIUM :

There is no cultivation of opium in this Territory. The entire supply was obtained from the Ghazipur Opium Factory. Only 36 seers of opium was purchased during the period under report and 1 md.

13 srs. was issued to Excise Vendors for sale. The total revenue from the sale of opium during the period under report came to Rs. 32,728.20 NP. The gradual decline in opium excise revenue may be attributed to the higher retail price here compared to that in the neighbouring State and also due to the introduction of rationing of this drug.

OPIMUM SMOKING :

Opium smoking was prohibited in Tripura in 1947. The Government of India and the Administration of Tripura are committed to complete prohibition of opium smoking, and wide publicity of this fact was given through the Press. There were no opium smoking offences during the period under report.

USE OF OPIUM FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES :

There is no industry in Tripura which may use opium and there was no demand for any license for the use of opium in the manufacture of medicines etc.

COCAINE :

No license for the sale or permit for the possession of Cocaine was issued during the year under report. The dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 was extended to this Territory. Licenses are issued only to pharmacy holders for the sale of Dangerous Drugs.

The following tables give the figures relating to detections, prosecutions and convictions for offences against the Excise and opium

Laws :

(1) Number of cases.

Cases detected	Cases sent to court	Cases disposed of departmentally	Cases which ended in conviction	Cases which ended in acquittal	Cases pending at the end of year
137	137	Nil	111	2	24

(2) CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES :

Country liquor	Foreign liquor	Opium	Ganja	Bhang
111	Nil	Nil	24	2

(3) NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED :

No. of persons tried	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons acquitted	No. of persons under trial
139	111	2	26

In a number of cases, a large quantity of fermented wash and/or prepared liquor with complete sets of distilling apparatus were seized during the year under review. Besides the meagre staff, the easy availability of raw materials and the gap between the price of the illicit and unlawfully prepared products and the lawful products were the incentives for traffic in illicit distillation.

GANJA :

The majority of the cases detected are in respect of illegal possession. Recently two cases of unauthorised cultivation of ganja were detected and the offenders were convicted. All the produce has been forfeited in these cases. The percentage of conviction in Courts has been satisfactory.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

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Financial Position.

The general Financial position of Tripura for the year 1958-59 is analysed below in respect of the actual Revenue and Expenditure subject to reconciliation of the same with those compiled in the office of the Accountant General, Assam.

2. The total Revenue during the year under review was Rs. 39,78,622/- the principal sources of Revenue being Land Revenue, State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Electricity Schemes and Miscellaneous other minor items, details of which have been shown in the statement at Annexure 'A'.

3. As against the revenue receipts stated above, total expenditure during the year under review stood at Rs. 4,82,80,719/-. The total includes the following :—

(A) Demand No. '63-Tripura'-actual expenditure in connection with Tripura Administration excluding book adjustments which may be of the order of about Rupees 30 lakhs.

(i) Direct Demand on the Revenue	Rs. 27,42,368	} Details at Annexure "B"
(ii) Civil Administration.	Rs. 1,16,24,829	
(iii) Miscellaneous.	Rs. 1,00,85,594	
(iv) Community Development Projects, Local Development works, National Extention Service.	Rs. 8,98,000	
	<u>Rs. 2,53,50,791</u>	

(B) The expenditure incurred during the year under review was as follows :—

(i) Demand No. '24'-Tripura-East Bengal Boundary.	
(a) Construction of Pillars.	Rs. 76,011
(b) Demarcation of Boundary.	Rs. 32,858
(ii) Demand No. '37'-Superannuation allowances and pensions.	Rs. 2,90,000

(iii) Demand No. '58-Privy purses and allowances of Rulers'.	Rs. 5,60,000
(iv) Demand No. '87-Central Road Fund'.	Rs. 60,200
(v) Demand No. '88-Communications' (including National Highways)	Rs. 17,30,600
(vi) Demand No. '96-Other Civil Works'.	Rs. 85,93,149
(vii) Demand No. '107-Capital Outlay of Community Development'.	Rs. 1,19,000
(viii) Demand No. '125-Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'.	Rs. 17,13,200
(ix) Demand No. '130-Capital Outlay on Roads'.	Rs. 71,08,300
(x) Demand No. '135-Capital Outlay on Buildings	Rs. 26,46,610
	<u>Rs. 2,29,29,928</u>
	<u>Rs. 4,82,80,719</u>

(C) Besides the expenditure of Rs. 4,82,80,719/- Miscellaneous Loans and Advances to the extent of Rs. 9,58,158/- were issued during the year under Review as detailed below .—

(i) Loans to Agriculturists in Tripura.	Rs. 3,78,840
(ii) Loans to Distressed people in Tripura.	Rs. 3,90,950
(iii) Community Projects schemes and National Extension Service Scheme in Tripura.	Rs. 36,000
(iv) Development of small scale Industries in Tripura.	Rs. 83,000
(v) Development of Handloom Industries in Tripura.	Rs. 44,368
(vi) Loans to Government servants for purchase of Motor cars and other conveyance.	Rs. 25,000
	<u>Rs. 9,58,158</u>

ANNEXURE "A"

**Detailed statement of Receipts (prely.) in connection
with the Tripura Administration (1958—59)
subject to reconciliation**

1.	IV—Taxes on Income (Agricultural Income Tax)—	1,04,222.62
2.	VII—Land Revenue—	13,55,886.28
3.	VIII—State Excise—	1,90,908.70
4.	IX—Stamps—	3,93,524.36
5.	X—Forest—	8,85,690.26
6.	XI—Registration—	1,97,778.72
7.	XII—Taxes on Vehicles—	1,46,238.50
8.	XIII—Other Taxes and Duties—	1,76,360.70
9.	XX—Interest—	17,695.99
10.	XXI—Administration of Justice—	37,638.25
11.	XXII—Jails and Convict Settlement—	8,100.68
12.	XXIII—Police—	10,687.31
13.	XXVI—Education—	2,03,678.11
14.	XXVII—Medical—	9,824.96
15.	XXVIII—Public Health—	5,482.00
16.	XXIX—Agriculture—	1,05,894.06
17.	XXX—Veterinary—	—
18.	XXXI—Co-operation—	1,833.00
19.	XXXII—Industries and Supply—	19,382.46
20.	XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments—	6,655.70
21.	XXXIX—Civil Works—	48,978.13
22.	XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	13.46
23.	XLVI—Miscellaneous—	1,41,237.39
24.	XLV—Stationery and Printing—	6,336.84
25.	LI—Receipts on account of Community Development Project, National Extension Service and Local Development Scheme etc.—	1,107.68
26.	XLI—Electricity Schemes—	96,534.02
	TOTAL—	39,78,622.19

ANNEXURE "B"

**Detailed statement of expenditure in connection with the
Tripura Administration : (Figures subject to reconciliation).
under demand No. 63—Tripura for 1958—59.**

1. ACCOUNT I—DIRECT DEMAND ON THE REVENUE :

	7,245
(a) Taxes on Income—	12,81,559
(b) Land Revenue—	50,071
(c) State Excise—	8,325
(d) Stamps—	8,76,218
(e) Forest—	17,027
(f) Registration—	97,983
(g) Taxes on Vehicle—	1,35,000
(h) Other Taxes and Duties—	
TOTAL—	25,33,423

2. ACCOUNT II—IRRIGATION WORKS ETC. OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUE.

(a) Other Revenue Expenditure Met From Ordinary Revenue—	2,08,940
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3. ACCOUNT III—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION :

	16,77,575
(a) General Administration—	2,40,225
(b) Administration of Justice—	3,11,318
(c) Jails & Convict Settlement—	27,94,514
(d) Police—	29,38,321
(e) Education—	6,77,209
(f) Medical—	4,30,673
(g) Public Health—	9,46,933
(h) Agriculture—	38,505
(i) Veterinary—	1,33,653
(j) Co-operative—	9,59,310
(k) Industries & Supplies—	
(l) Miscellaneous Department :—	
(i) Expenditure on Labour Scheme—	44,592
(ii) Statistical Department—	45,721
(iii) Fire Service—	63,748
(iv) Procurement of Rice and Paddy—	2,56,875
(v) Civil Supplies Department—	63,318
(vi) Export Trade Controller—	2,339
	4,76,593
Total—	1,16,24,829

4. ACCOUNT IV—CIVIL WORKS & MISCELLANEOUS

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT :

(a) Receipt From Electricity Schemes Working Expenses—	1,25,011
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5. ACCOUNT V—MISCELLANEOUS :

(a) Famine & Test Relief—	1,35,500
(b) Stationery & Printing—	1,69,730

(c) Miscellaneous :

(1) Contribution :

(i) Contribution towards the upkeep of public places of worship—	67,430	
(ii) Grant to Agartala Municipality—	2,15,000	
(iii) Contribution to the Postal Department for deficit running of the Post Office—	26,638	
(iv) Grant to District Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Board—	—	
(v) Grant to the Postwar Service Reclamation Fund—	—	
(vi) Contribution for social & moral hygiene and care service—	—	
(vii) Grants to the Tripura Territorial Council—	90,58,000	93,67,068

(2) Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges :

(i) Miscellaneous Expenditure—	1,94,567	
(ii) Payment for killing of Wild animals—	5,250	1,99,817
(3) Relief and Rehabilitation—		18,611
(4) Lump Provision for schemes for the welfare of scheduled tribes—		—
(5) Expenditure on Welfare of Backward Classes—		6,000
(6) Rents and Taxes—		63,857

Total Misc.— 96,55,353

Total — 99,60,583

6. ACCOUNT VI—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—

(a) Community Development Project—	1,12,232
(b) Post Intensive Phase—	1,49,778
(c) Multipurpose Block—	2,29,001
(d) Local Development Works—	50,313
(e) National Extension Service—	3,56,676

Total— 8,98,000

Total Tripura— 2,53,50,791

NATIONAL SMALL SAVINGS IN TRIPURA :

During the year 1958-59 the Small Savings Movement gained further momentum in Tripura. Some effective measures were undertaken during the year for making the savings movement more popular throughout the Territory. Four savings Sub-Committees in C. D. & N. E. S. Blocks were formed during the year. The Savings Advisory Committee at Agartala which was formed in the previous year with some high officials and representatives of Public organisations continued to function effectively. Six general authorised agents were appointed in various parts of this Territory. The Tripura Mahila Samiti was appointed agents under the Women's Savings Campaign during the year under report. A net amount of Rs. 3,52,7,68.00 was collected as investment in the Small Savings Securities against the target fixed for Rs. 3,50,000 for the year.

POLICE

During the year under review the total numerical strength of the Police Force was 1798 of which the strength of the Armed Force was 1025 and that of the unarmed Force 773. The total number of Rural Police Force was 227. The Radio Organisation of the Police Department consists of 4 Radio Mechanics and 63 Radio Operators. The Transport Section is manned by one Mechanic, 12 Drivers and 6 Cleaners.

There were 18 Inspectors, of whom 6 were for 6 circles, one for Sadar Court, two for S. B. & C. I. D, one for S. B. (Foreign Section), one for Casualty Reserve and one for Reserve Office, five for Armed Branch and one for Passport Section.

The main duties of the Circle Inspectors are to maintain a general supervision over the prevention and detection of cognisable cases and to ensure the maintenance of law and order in their circles. The Court Inspector is responsible for the successful prosecution of Police cases in courts and for maintaining general supervision over the various Sub-Divisional Courts. The main function of the Inspectors of S. B. & C. I. D. is to collect intelligence, make secret enquiries and also to ensure proper vigilance over suspects. They are also in charge of the anti-corruption Branch. The duty of the Inspector of S. B. (Foreign Section) is to collect information relating to unauthorised entries of Foreigners and also to exercise check and control over their activities. The duty of the Reserve Office Inspector is mainly to maintain the records of the Police Force and to look after all works relating to leave, transfer, posting etc. of the Police personnel.

Of the five Armed Inspectors—3 are for the 3 Zones and two for 30 Border Out posts. Hqrs. The main duty of the Zonal Inspectors is to exercise control over the Armed Branch personnel, to train them in parade, to maintain discipline of the force, and to visit Border out-posts under their jurisdiction.

One of the Armed Inspectors (designated as Reserve Inspector) exercises control over the Hq. staff, maintains records relating to clothings, departmental stores and also the arms and ammunition and looks after the drill, discipline etc. The duty of the other Armed Inspector is to look after the maintenance of arms and ammunition, and proper distribution of the same to the different police units and to maintain records thereof. The duty of the Passport Inspector is to exercise a general supervision and control over the different Immigration Check-Posts.

During the period the number of Sub-Inspectors was 76.

The following cases of crime were reported during the period under review as against 1902 (break-up given below) during the previous year :—

Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Burglary	Theft	Others	Total	Year
27	38	14	663	767	884	2393	1958-59
34	34	17	600	515	702	1902	1957-58

75 persons were awarded money or other rewards including 2 Police Medals during the year under review. During the same period one officer and nine men were dismissed for various delinquencies. Besides this 95 officers and 491 men were otherwise departmentally punished for various delinquencies.

Co-operation was lacking with the neighbouring districts of Pakistan, but the relation of the Tripura Police with the bordering districts of Cachar and Lushai Hills etc. was cordial. The public in general were also found co-operative and they assisted the Police in the matter of prevention of crimes by the formation of Village Defence Parties.

A separate Police Hospital has been provided at Head-quarters for the treatment of sick Police personnel. It has accommodation for 12 beds and is under the charge of one Civil Assistant Surgeon, Grade I.

There are 7 Immigration Check Posts in Tripura along the Indo-Pak Border with a supervising staff at Head-quarters at Agartala. The staff consists of 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 32 Constables.

During the period under review political parties organised agitation & demonstration on 21 occasions on various issues such as Rehabilitation of the Jhumias, the landless and the refugees, grant of Agricultural loan and Dadan to the Agriculturists, grant of loan on the West Bengal scale to the Refugees, recognition of the migrants from East Pakistan with forged migration certificates as regular refugees and extension of Relief and Rehabilitation facilities to them, replacement of the Territorial Council by a Vidhan Sabha, supply of

food at controlled rates in different areas, free supply of rations to the poor, extension of ration facilities in rural areas whenever the price of rice went up, introduction of test relief work, and establishment of Railways in Tripura. One political party raised a demand that guns should be given to the members of a volunteer organisation to utilise their service in time of any aggression from Pakistan.

During the year under review one political party gained in popularity by carrying on a movement for the prevention of cow-slaughter which was banned in Tripura during the rule of the Maharaja.

Tripura has a border line of about 523 miles with East Pakistan and border incidents such as kidnapping of Indian Nationals, looting of Indian property, lifting of cattle of Indian owners from Indian lands which were not infrequent ruffled the law and order situation in the border areas of this Territory during the year under review. A section of the people living in these areas are prone to give shelter to unlawful immigrants and smugglers. Active steps against immigrants were however, taken during the year under the provisions of the Foreigners' Law Amendment Act, the Indian Passport Act and other laws, not infrequently much against the wishes of the so-called political leaders.

With the coming into being of the Military Administration in Pakistan on 7-10-58 the border trade almost came to a stand-still during the latter part of the year under review.

Though there have not been many heinous crimes such as dacoity etc, crimes under heads robbery, theft and burglary increased noticeably during the year. Crimes were better reported and registered during the period because of better contact of the people with the Administrative authorities due to improvement in communications and construction of new roads and other development works undertaken by the Administration in the interior of the Territory.

TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL

With a view to maintaining efficiency of the Police Force, training facilities were as usual extended to the Police Officers and men. During

the year under report, one Assistant Commandant completed training in the course of Mob Control held at Naigaum Police Head-quarters, Bombay, for a period of 4 weeks commencing from 5th January, 1959. An Inspector of Police who was sent to undergo training in the Basic Course of Armourers conducted by the E. M. E. Centre, Secundrabad, for a period of 48 weeks commencing from 31st March, 1958 also completed the training. One S. I. and 6 Head Constables were sent to undergo training in the Platoon Commanders' course and Platoon Weapons N. C. O's Course respectively at the Infantry School, Mhow, and they completed the training in question. The duration of Platoon Commanders' Course was for 13 weeks, and that of Platoon Weapons N. C. O's Course was for 9 and 11 weeks. A batch of 8 Sub-Inspectors and 7 Assistant Sub-Inspectors has been deputed to receive training at the Police training College, Barrackpore and they are still under training. One S. I. has been sent to undergo training at the Central Detective Training School, Calcutta for a period of 91 days. 1 Sub-Inspector who was sent to undergo training in the Recreational training course conducted at the Army School of Physical Training, Poona for a period of 41 days, returned from the training centre after completion of training. 2 Drivers of the Tripura Police Force were sent to undergo training in Driving and Maintenance Course conducted at the Army School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad from 2nd and 9th March, 1959 respectively and they have also returned after completion of training.

The expenditure during the year 1958-59 on the police force was Rs. 26,89,888.

VIGILANCE WORK

During the year under report the Chief Secretary functioned as the Vigilance Officer for the Territory. In order to prevent corruption in Government Offices, usual preventive measures were continued. Complaints of corruption reported against Government officials were looked into promptly. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1957 having been passed by Parliament, the definition of the term 'Public

servant' occurring in Section 21 of the I. P. C. has been extended to cover the employees of Statutory Corporation, Government Companies and similar bodies, and in accordance with the aforesaid provision of law, the employees serving under the following organisations in Tripura have been brought under the extended definition of the term "Public servant" :—

- (1) Tripura Territorial Council,
- (2) Agartala Municipality, and
- (3) The Tripura State Bank Ltd.

The aforesaid organisations have been requested to nominate Vigilance officers of their own.

2. The table below will indicate the work done in this section :—

STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD 1. 4. 58 TO 31. 3. 59.

STATEMENT I COMPLAINTS.

No. pending on 31. 3. 58.		No. received during the period under report		Total No. of complaints		No. in which action completed		No. dropped without enquiry	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.
1	3	1	128	2	131	2	126	—	—

No. dropped after enquiry		No. taken up for Departmental action		No. put in court		No. referred to SPE/State Police/other action		No. pending on 31. 3. 59.		REMARKS.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	
—	8	1	14	—	—	1	140	—	5	

STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD 1.4.58 TO 31.3.59 STATEMENT II (PART A)
VIGILANCE CASES.

No. pending on 31.3.58.		No. reported during period under report		TOTAL		No. disposed of during the period under report		No. pending on 31.3.59		REMARKS.
1		2		3		4		5		
G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	6
9.	86	2	149	11	235	8	113	3	122	

STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD 1-4-58 TO 31-3-59 STATEMENT II (PART B)
DETAILS OF VIGILANCE CASES DISPOSED OF.

Dismissal		Removal		Compulsory retirement		Reduction		Recovery from Pay	
1		2		3		4		5	
G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.
1	6	-	7	-	2	-	13	-	-

With-holding of increments or promotion		Censure		Allowed to retire on reduced pension		Referred to. S.P.E.		Other action		REMARKS.
6		7		8		9		10		
G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	G.	NG.	11
-	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	76	

APPEALS, REVIEWS, MEMORIALS ETC.

STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD 1. 4. 58 TO 31. 3. 59. STATEMENT III

DETAILS OF APPEALS ETC. DISPOSED OF.

Penalty set aside	Penalty reduced	Penalty enhanced	Case remit- ted for further pro- ceedings	Other action/ Rejected	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
G. NG.	G. NG.	G. NG.	G. NG.	G. NG.	
1	-	-	-	1	1
					4

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

There are 9 Jails in this Territory. Of these, the one at Agartala is a Central Jail ; and those in the eight Sub-Divisional headquarters (except Amarapur) are Sub-Jails.

The total Jail population during the year under review was 5,129 as against 4710 in the previous year, the daily average being 377.26. Of the above, 1683 were convicts, 3428 under-trials, 1 civil prisoner, 16 lunatics and 1 security prisoner.

The number of long term prisoners (i. e. those sentenced to a period extending over two years) was 63 during the year as against 72 of the previous year. The following statement gives the number of long-term prisoners indicating the nature of crimes committed by them :—

Class of Offence	No. of Prisoners	Occupation	Remarks
Murder	14	They were occupied in oil milling wheat grinding, paddy husking, bamboo and cane works, Durie making, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, nursing, store keeping, dairy and poultry keeping, gardening and agriculture etc.	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	6		
Attempt to murder.	1		
Dacoity.	14		
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	3		
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons, arson etc.	20		
Dacoity with murder.	2		
Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of dacoity	1		
Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	2		

The health of the prisoners in general in Jails continued to be satisfactory during the year under review. One convict and one under-trial prisoner of the Central Jail died of Diabetis Mellitus and Bilateral Lobar Pheumonia respectively at V. M. Hospital, Agartala. Another under-trial prisoner died at Kamalpur Sub-Jail. In the previous year there was only one death.

ESCAPE :

During the year under review eight under-trial prisoners escaped from police custody while on their way to the Jail from the court. Of these, three belonged to the Central Jail, three to Belonia Sub-Jail and one each to Khowai and Sonamura Sub-Jails. Four of these convicts were eventually recaptured.

STATE OF EDUCATION :

A school upto M. E. standard with side classes in simple sociology, civic sense etc. is run in the Central Jail. Prisoners upto the age of 50 have to attend it by batches. A wholtime teacher with the assistance of suitable prisoners carry out the literary programme. The percentage of literate and illiterate prisoners was 10.94 and 89.06 respectively. During the year under review 1,533 prisoners received education in the 3R's and 468 books were supplied for the purpose.

RELEASE ON REMISSION SYSTEM :

Twenty-eight prisoners were released under remission system and the maximum remission earned by a convict was for 2 years 5 days.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTIONS :

Arrangements were made for moral and religious instructions to the inmates of the two principal communities of the prison population. Casual visits by preachers of other faiths to give them guidance and inspiration were also arranged during the year under review.

AMENITIES :

Cultural functions were organised with the help of outside artists and sometimes by the prisoners themselves. Dramas, instrumental and

vocal music, folk song, dances and recitation etc. were included in the programme of these functions. Volley ball, Kapadi in outdoor games and cards, carom and other local indoor games comprised their recreational activities according to general routine. The radio with amplifiers provided them healthy entertainment during idle hours as also conducted discussions and readings. Documentary film shows were arranged on occasions to keep them abreast of the current development plans and programmes. Social gatherings were arranged on occasions to bring the prisoners in touch with the society to foster in them a sense that the society had all sympathy for them and they belonged to it. They were also casually sent out to exhibitions and melas, theatrical performances, puja places and processions to have the opportunity of free mixing and the resultant benefit of healthy atmosphere that prevails in a free society. A canteen service was opened in the Central Jail which the prisoners could utilise for tea and light refreshment at specified hours of the morning and evening. Facilities for smoking and use of toiletries at their own cost were extended to the prisoners. They were allowed to receive food of a simple nature from outside on festive occasions.

RELEASE ON PAROLE AND FURLOUGH :

Introduction of the system of release on Parole and Furlough during the year under report was a concession that created great enthusiasm amongst the prison inmates.

AFTER CARE :

Land and agricultural loan were secured for a long term convict released during the year under report and a small industrial loan of Rs. 300/- for a loom and its accessories was given to another convict to settle down in weaving that he had learnt during his stay in Jail.

IMPROVEMENT :

The land mark in the prison administration during the year under review was the withdrawal of Police guard from the Sub-Jails during the early part of the year. Thus the Jail Administration become self-contained and evils of dual control were removed affording free scope

to the Jail Department to carry out its own schemes in the matter of handling the wayward in custody which demands a special skill in these days when correction is the watch word and not retribution. Watch and Ward staff strength had to be increased as a result to a large extent and it grew to 19 Head Warders and 75 Warders (including 3 Female Warders in Central Jail) from the original strength of 11 Head Warders and 45 Warders (including 3 female warders in Central Jail).

The Central Jail is being expanded with some new constructions, such as, a Hospital building, juvenile ward, workshop, cell and godown to accommodate the increased number of population and for affording better treatment facilities and vocational training to the inmates and for stores. The proposal of rendering all kutchra Sub-Jail pucca is in view. Pucca constructions for Sub-Jails at Kailashahar and Udaipur have already been completed.

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE :

The total receipts from the Jails and expenditure for the Jail administration for the year under review are Rs. 8,100/- and Rs. 3,11,318/- respectively.

LAW & JUSTICE

As has been said earlier, the highest Judiciary in the Territory is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The two Territories of Tripura and Manipur jointly claim one judicial Commissioner who holds his court at Agartala for the first ten days and at Imphal during the rest of the month. The present judicial Commissioner is Shri T. N. R. Tirumalpad who took over on the 23rd March, 1959 at Imphal.

There are one District and Sessions Judges' Court and 10 Sub-ordinate Civil Courts in Tripura of which 8 are Munsiff Courts while the remaining 2 are Subordinate Judge's Courts.

All the Munsiffs except one at Sadar, try also criminal cases. Both the Subordinate Judges have also been vested with the powers of Asst. Sessions Judge. The District Judge also functions as Sessions

Judge, Special Judge, Presiding Officer of Labour Court and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation cases. One of the Assistant Sessions Judges has also been vested with the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge.

During the year under review special endeavours were made to dispose of cases as speedily as is possible consistent with the ends of justice.

In the District & Sessions Judge's Court at Agartala 558 cases in all were instituted and 463 cases were disposed of during the year. The total number of new cases instituted in all the courts of the Territory during the year was 2,004 and that of cases disposed of was 2,047. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the District Judge's Court and Subordinate Courts in Tripura during the year under review :—

NAME OF THE COURT.	NATURE OF SUITS/CASES.	INSTITUTION.	DISPOSAL.
District & Sessions Judge's Court, Tripura, Agartala.	Civil Appeal and Other cases.	317	242
	Criminal Motion, Appeal and special Cases.	222	203
	Sessions Cases.	19	18
	Total :—	558	463
Name of the Court.	Nature of Suits/Cases.	Institution.	Disposal.
Sub-Judge's Court, Agartala	Civil Cases	135	118
Munsiff's Court, Dharmanagar	"	243	269
do Kailasahar	"	262	236
do Kamalpur	"	162	145
do Khowai	"	257	221
do Sadar	"	475	541
do Sonamura	"	66	88
do Udaipur	"	206	221
do Belonia	"	198	208
	TOTAL :—	2,004	2,047

The total amount of receipts under the Head XXI Administration of Justice in the Court of the District Judge and the Courts subordinate thereto during the year was Rs. 86,689.56 NP.

AGRICULTURE

The Directorate of Agriculture consists of the following three units :-

- (a) Agriculture,
- (b) Fishery, and
- (c) Animal Husbandry.

Of these the Animal Husbandry unit was transferred to the Territorial Council during the year under review.

The normal average rainfall of Tripura is 83.33". The average rainfall during the year 1958 (January to December) was 80.29" as against 71.91" recorded in the previous year.

The highest temperature during the year 1958-59 was 102°F which was recorded in April, 1958, and the lowest, 55°F., recorded in December, 1958.

The weather condition during the sowing time of autumn paddy (Aush and Jhum) was favourable and there was early sowing of the crops. But owing to drought during the period of growth the production of crops was affected in almost all the Sub-divisions. There was inadequate rainfall during the period of sowing of the Aman paddy. Consequently in a large area Aman paddy was sown late. The condition of the crops till September, 1958 was not very satisfactory. However, rainfall and weather condition after September till the 3rd week of October, 1958, were favourable for the Aman paddy crop. But the cyclonic weather that prevailed during the last week of October, 1958, affected the crop, particularly in the Northern Sub-Divisions. There was flood in some parts of Kailasahar, Kamalpur, Dharmanagar, Khowai and Sadar Sub-Divisions and this affected the

paddy crop. The damage was heavy in Kailasabar Sub-division. The cyclonic weather also affected the growth of cotton and sesamum. Soon after the floods, the Aman paddy was affected by army Caterpillars particularly in the flood affected areas. Consequently the overall production of Aman paddy or the Kharif crop during the year was not satisfactory, though for Boro paddy the season was quite satisfactory.

The estimated acreage and production of principal crops of Tripura during the year 1958-59 are given below :

NAME OF CROPS.	ACREAGE.	PRODUCTION.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.
Aman Rice.	2,65,400	90,790 tons	9.23 mds.
Aush "	93,930	27,200 "	7.81 "
Rice Jhum	39,050	11,100 "	7.66 "
Boro Rice	5,000	1,650 "	9.00 "
	<hr/> 4,03,380	<hr/> 1,30,740 tons	
2. Jute.	22,000	58,000 bales.	2.64 bales.
3. Mesta.	30,000	75,000 "	2.50 "
4. Cotton.	18,000	5,370 "	117 lbs.
5. Sugarcane.	6,660	6,830 tons	27.70 mds.(gur)
6. Sesamum	7,360	1,059 "	3.88 mds.
7. Rape & Mustard.	9,200	1,400 "	4.10 "
8. Tobacco	1,990	236 "	3.88 "
9. Potato	3,250	—	—
10. Chillies	2,160	440 "	5.47 "
11. Rabi pulses	2,050	385 "	5.07 "
12. Kharif pulses	840	150 "	4.87 "
13. Ginger	320	138 "	11.62 "

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS :

During the year under review 1015 mds. of improved variety of Aman, 590 mds. of Aush and 430 mds. of Boro paddy seeds were distributed to the cultivators on a no-loss-no-profit basis. Besides,

50 mds. of groundnut, 20 mds. of Arhar, 50 mds. of Kalai, 7 mds. of Pea, 22 mds. of Wheat, 67 mds. of Jute Seeds, 200 mds. of Sugarcane cuttings, 58½ mds. of seed Potato, 237½ mds of Dhaincha and 3 mds. 27 srs. of Sun hemp were also distributed during the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF MANURES AND FERTILISERS :

During the year 32,000 tons of village compost were produced in N. E. S. and C. D. Blocks (except Sabroom) under the scheme for development of Local Manurial Resources for production of compost against the target of 36,000 tons. 400 tons of Superphosphate were purchased for distribution at subsidised rates. 48 tons of Superphosphate were distributed to the cultivators from the last year's stock. Out of previous stock, 171 tons of Ammonium Sulphate were distributed to the cultivators in 1958-59. Under Municipal Compost Scheme 1,122 tons of Compost were produced during the year and 816 tons were distributed. 200 mds. of Bonemeal were produced during the year out of which 86 mds. were distributed.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES :

Under the Scheme for Development of Jute, 115 jute retting tanks were excavated. 20 Demonstrations were held in cultivators' fields during 1958-59. Under the Scheme for Establishment of Bone Digester 3 Bone digesters were set up as against the target of 5. The rest could not be established due to late arrival of the equipment and transport and other difficulties.

Out of a target of four Seed Multiplication Farms, only two could be established during the year. 220 combined seed drills and wheel-hoes were also distributed demonstrating the line sowing method of jute cultivation.

During the year under review an area of 8,200 acres of paddy land were brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation and an area of 1,159 acres were reclaimed in Tribal Colonies.

PLANT PROTECTION MEASURES :

About 8 tons of Insecticides, Fungicides, Rat-poisons, Seed Dressing Chemicals as against the target of 7 tons were purchased during the year for distribution to the cultivators at 50% subsidy for protection of crops from insects, pests, rats and diseases.

Besides, Seven Sprayers and 25 Dusters were purchased during the year under review. These equipments were given to the cultivators free of cost for dusting and spraying insecticides.

During the year an area of 3,425 acres was treated with insecticides against the target of 2,400 acres.

HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK :

Under the Scheme for Development of Horticulture the target is to issue loan to the cultivators @ Rs. 300/- per acre for establishment of 190 acres annually. Accordingly loans were issued for bringing 190 acres under new orchards during the year under review.

Under the Scheme for introduction of Cultivation of Cash Crops 1,500 lbs. of Cashewnut seeds, 5,000 Coconut seedlings and 10,000 Arecanut seedlings were distributed to the cultivators on a 50% subsidy during the year under review.

TRAINING PROGRAMME :

During the year under review 15 students were trained in Gardening; five students sent for training in Agricultural Degree Course in the previous year continued their training and another two students were sent for training. 37 students were admitted for Training in the Basic Agricultural School, Lembucherra, in August, 1958.

FISHERY ;

Under the Scheme for Development of Fisheries and Fishery G. M. F. Scheme 5,09,000 fingerlings were sold to the cultivators on 50% subsidy and 80,000 fingerlings were distributed without any subsidy during the year.

About 62 acres of water area were reclaimed for fish cultivation during 1958-59. Besides, loans @ Rs. 500/- per acre were given to the fish cultivators for bringing 38 acres of water area under pisciculture. The target in this respect was achieved in full during the year under review.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION.

Tripura continued to constitute a single Forest Division during the year with a Divisional Forest officer as the Head of the Forest Department and three Sub-Divisional Forest Officers in charge of 3 Forest Sub-Divisions under him. There was also one Assistant Conservator of Forests to assist in the implementation of the Scheme relating to Demarcation of Boundary and Constitution of reserved Forests. In all there were 10 Ranges, 68 Beats, 16 Sub-Beats and 8 Check Posts and 4 Patrol parties during the year.

FORESTS—RESERVED AND PROTECTED.

Prior to integration Reserved Forests covered 1,020 sq. miles out of the total area of 4,116 sq. miles of Tripura. During 1952 the unclassified Forests of this Territory covering approximately 2,438 sq. miles were declared as Protected Forests. As the distribution of the Reserved Forests was not very satisfactory and as some arable lands were included in the Reserved Forests re-orientation was considered necessary by the Tripura Administration. So, in 1955 out of the Reserved Forests covering 1,020 sq. miles it was decided to release approximately 450 sq. miles and to constitute new Reserved Forests from the protected Forests specially hill ranges covering 729 sq. miles. The idea was to keep about 1300 sq. miles under Reserved Forests. In pursuance of Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section 27 of the Indian Forest Act, Notification in respect of the revised boundary of the following Reserved Forests were issued during the year under review :

NAME OF RESERVED FORESTS.

1. Trishna, 2. Betaga Ludhua, 3. Jagannath Dighi, 4. Muhuripur and 5. Garjee.

DEMARCATON OF BOUNDARY AND CONSTITUTION OF RESERVED FORESTS.

RESERVED FORESTS DEMARCATED DURING 1958-59.

(1) External Boundary of the following Reserved Forests were demarcated :-

(a) Manu Chhailengta Reserved Forest	11,321.72 Chains.
(b) Juri Reserved Forest	
(c) Ujanmachmara Reserved Forest	
(d) Damchara Reserved Forest.	

(2) Internal boundary of the following Reserved Forests were partly demarcated :-

(a) Ujanmachmara Reserved Forests.		3,762.27 Chains.
(b) Garjee Reserved Forests.		
Total—		15,083.99 Chains
		or
		188.55 miles.

As Reserved Forests in Tripura are interspersed with private lands internal demarcation of the Reserved Forests is indispensibly necessary.

1800 R. C. Posts were purchased, carriage of 1328 R. C. Posts to different Reserved Forests was arranged and 1301 R. C. Posts were fixed in different Reserved Forests during the year.

The Additional District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura was appointed Forest Settlement Officer.

Notifications for constituting the following Protected Forests as Reserved Forests were issued under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act.

NAME OF RESERVED FORESTS.	NOTIFICATION NO. & DATE.	GAZETTE NO. & DATE
Central Catchment area	F.8(7)-For/57 dt.28-2-59	Extra-Ordinary issue Gazette No. 15, March 3, 1959.
Ramchandraghat	F.8(13)-For/58 dt.15-4-58	Gazette No. 16 of April 19, 1958.
Baramura-Deotamura Ranges	F.8(5)-For/57 dt.15-4-58	Gazette No. 17 of April 26, 1958.

FOREST POLICY.

There was no change in the Forest Policy except that the Administration took a serious view of the heavy destruction of Forests in the past and the destruction that was continuing year after year by reckless Jhum Cultivation and decided that a total area of 1500 sq. miles would be kept under Reserved Forests.

FOREST SETTLEMENT.

During the year under review 203 Tribal Jhumia families were absorbed as Forest Villagers in different Reserved Forests as detailed below :

1. North Sonamura R. F.	...	76 Families
2. Karchakhola R. F.	...	61 "
3. Tulatali R. F.	...	27 "
4. Jagannathdighi R. F.	...	12 "
5. Juri R. F.	...	11 "
6. Longtharai R. F.	...	16 "
Total—		203 "

Approximately 5 Kanis of land fit for paddy cultivation and one Kani of home-stead land were allotted to each of these tribal families.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING.

During the year the following buildings were constructed departmentally :-

	Cost.
1. Beat Office with Cook shed at Kachumanipara (Raima-Sarma Valley) in Amarpur Sub-Division.	Rs. 2,498/-
2. Beat Office with Cook shed at Warrengbari.	Rs. 2,499.60 NP.
3. Beat Officer's Quarter with cook shed at Kalyanpur.	Rs. 2,500/-
4. Temporary Sub-Beat Office at Rangamura under Radhanagar Beat in Belonia Sub-Division.	Rs. 350/-
5. Labour shed at Juricrossing Beat Office compound in Dharmanagar Sub-Division.	Rs. 300/-
6. Seed store near Kathaltali Bazar under Kanchanpur Beat in Dharmanagar Sub-Division.	Rs. 300/-

During the year under report there was a very strong gale in the month of October which caused much damage to some of the buildings constructed departmentally during previous years. Necessary repairs of those buildings along with normal repairs were undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 11,397/-

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL ROADS.

During the year the following Forest Roads (12 ft. wide) were constructed at a cost indicated against each :—

1. Pocharmarghat-Kakri forest road—4 miles in extension of road constructed in 1957-58.— Rs. 11,899/-
2. Garjee-Abhoya Jeep Feeder road—4½ miles in extension of road constructed previously.— Rs. 12,250/-
3. Jeep Feeder Road in extension of road constructed previously from Fatikroy Plantation centre towards Unokoti-1 mile— Rs. 1,999.25 NP.

4. Sephahijala—Warrangbari Forest Road—
3 miles in extension of the road constructed
previously.— Rs. 2,700/-

Besides, maintenance of the departmental roads constructed previously was arranged at a total cost of Rs. 6,600.00 NP.

AFFORESTATION.

During the year the following plantations were created .—

	TARGET	ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT
Purely departmental	240 acres	326 acres
Semi-Taungya	115 acres	137 acres
Firewood	110 acres	133 acres
Sabai Grass	10 acres	10 acres
Aides Natural Re-generation of sal.	60 acres	70 acres
	<hr/> 525 acres	<hr/> 676 acres

Target in almost each case was exceeded during the year. Maintenance of Plantations created during previous years was also arranged. Total cost of creation and maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,58,805/- during the year.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGH FORESTS.

Climber cutting in High Forests in 2,079 acres and thinning and marking Sal Forests in 213 acres were undertaken during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,385.29 NP.

SOIL CONSERVATION.

110 acres of old Jhum areas planted up during the year with cashewnut, orange etc. and maintenance of Plantations created under the Soil Conservation (Jhum control) Scheme during the previous year was also arranged at a total cost of Rs. 0.208 Lakhs.

SANITATION, SINKING OF TUBEWELL ETC.

During the year 12 Tubewells were sunk at different places to provide good drinking water to the staff and to the forest labourers at a total cost of Rs. 0.072 lakhs. Moreover D. D. T. and Sprayers were purchased for use in outlying stations at a total cost of Rs. 8,100/-.

FOREST OFFENCES.

1. No. of cases detected during the year—	1579
2. No. of persons implicated in these cases—	2529
3. No. of cases pending at the close of 1957-58—	154
4. Disposal during the year by court—	237
5. Departmental adjudication during the year—	739
6. Cases pending at the close of the year 1958-59—	757

A total amount of Rs. 10,069/- was realised during the year as compensation by departmental adjudication of forest cases. This does not include the value of the forest produce realised relating to these forest offences. An amount of Rs. 223/- was paid to the Forest Subordinates and Rs. 15/- to a Police Officer of Tripura Administration as reward for detection of forest cases.

EXPLOITATION OF FOREST PRODUCE IN 1958-59.

1. By issue of permits and by disposal of coupes by auction :—

(a) Major forest produce :—

- (i) Timber— 5,11,233 cft.
- (ii) Firewood— 5,23,626 maunds (1,93,74,162 Kilograms).
- (iii) Posts— 1,27,120 rft.

(b) Minor forest produce :—

- (i) Thatch— 1,79,509 bundles
- (ii) Bamboo— 57,12,915 Nos.

2. Free grants :—

From January to March every year a specified quantity of forest produce is allowed to bonafide residents of Tripura free of royalty for their own use. During the year the extraction of the following forest produces was allowed free of royalty :—

House posts—	1,54,320 Nos.
Fencing posts—	2,25,460 Nos.
Thatch—	3,84,694 (bundles)
Bamboo—	61,06,575 Nos.
Cane—	1,40,000 Nos.
Round timber for plough—	52,733 cft.

FOREST REVENUE.

The Forest Revenue realised during the year under different heads is indicated below :—

Timber—	Rs. 4,59,286.80 N. P.
Firewood & Charcoal—	Rs. 88,407.82 „
Bamboo—	Rs. 82,602.05 „
Other Forest Produce—	Rs. 44,988.88 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fines & forfeiture—	Rs. 10,059.60 „
Other sources (Permits)—	Rs. 2,13,203.62 „
Total—	<u>Rs. 8,98,548.77 N. P.</u>

TRAINING OF FOREST PERSONNEL.

Diploma Course—One Ranger of this Department was sent for training in Diploma Course (1958-61) at Dehra Dun after selection by U. P. S. C. Three of the officers sent for training in Diploma Course at Dehra Dun, (two in 1956-59 course and one in 1957-60 course) continued their training.

RANGERS COURSE.

Two students sent for training in Rangers Course (1957-59) at Dehra Dun continued their training there during the year.

FORESTER COURSE.

One forester was sent during the year for training in Forester Course 1958-59 at Jhalukbari in Assam. Four foresters who were sent for training in Forester Course (1957-58) at Jhalukbari in Assam resumed duties as Forester after successful completion of their training in October, 1958.

SOIL CONSERVATION.

One Ranger was sent for training in the Assistant Course of Soil Conservation at Hazaribagh in the month of August, 1958 for six months. He stood first class first in the training and resumed duties in the month of February, 1959 after completion of the said training.

KIDNAPPING FOREST PERSONNEL.

Pak hooligans made several attempts during the year to kidnap forest personnel stationed in the border areas. One Forester Gr. II of Radhanagar Beat and one Forest Guard of Ashabari Beat were kidnapped by the Pakistanis when they were on duty on 15. 8. 58 and 28. 10. 58 respectively. The Forester Gr. II was subsequently released by the Pak. authorities on 2. 2. 59. The Forest Guard so kidnapped is still detained in Pakistan. One Forest Guard of Motai Beat Office who was kidnapped by Pakistanis from our territory while on duty in 1957-58 was released by Pak. authorities on 9. 9. 58.

PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE.

As forests in Tripura are interspersed with private lands and as many of the tribals living in the forests have got guns, protection of wild life in Tripura is really very difficult. During the year, two cases of unauthorised shooting of deer were detected. One was adjudicated departmentally and the other was sent to the court.

FLOWERING AND FRUITING OF BAMBOOS.

Unlike other members of the plant kingdom those flower and seed almost regularly every year the periodicity of flowering bamboos is a phenomenon that normally attracts special attention of forest officers and also the general public. Although sporadic flowering and fruiting of bamboos was noticed during the last three years in Tripura, the gregarious flowering of Bamboos (*malocanna bambusoides*) during the year under review over a vast forest tract has not been witnessed before in the living memory. This flowering results in drying up of the whole clumps of bamboos.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1958-59 the Tripura State Co-operative Societies Act of 1958 T. E. remained in force. The Co-operative Officer remained as Head of this office. During the period under review that officer was assisted in his work by

One Chief Auditor,
10 Co-operative Inspectors,

- 6 Co-operative extension Officers,
- 9 Co-operative Auditors,
- 12 Co-operative Supervisors.

At the end of 1958-59 the number of Co-operative Societies of various types in this Territory was 450, out of which 89 societies of various types were organised during the year under review.

Ten large-size Co-operative societies were proposed to be organised during the year under report. The target was achieved in full and about three thousand more agriculturists were brought under the Co-operative fold. These societies were assisted by contribution of share capital by the Government as well as by payment of subsidies and loan for construction of their godowns.

Two Primary Marketing Societies were organised during 1958-59 bringing the total number of such societies to six which is the target for the entire Second Plan period. The Administration assisted the Primary Societies by contributing to their share capital as well as by payment of subsidies and loans for construction of their godowns. The State Co-operative Bank which is the Apex Bank of this Territory was also financially assisted by the Administration. Short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000/- and medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 7,750/- were disbursed to the Co-operative Societies by the Bank during the year under review. The proposed Land Mortgage Bank could not be set up due to the lack of any provision for registration of such a Bank in the Tripura Co-operative Societies Act, 1958 T. E.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING :

Under the plan scheme for training of non-officials, 1367 members were trained during the year under report through the agency of the Co-operative Union who were paid a sum of Rs. 3,321/- as grant-in-aid.

PROGRESS ON SCHEMES ON CO-OPERATION RELATING TO THE SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES :

Six purchase and sales societies were organised during 1958-59 for exclusive benefit of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes of this Territory. These societies sold essential

commodities to the tribals at cheaper rates and collected the produce of their members for better marketing. A sum of Rs. 30,913/- was spent on this account during the year 1958-59.

For the benefit of the tribals one Forest Labour Co-operative Society was also organised during the year and a sum of Rs. 7,511/- was spent for this purpose.

Under the Head 'Co-operation' the following expenditure was incurred during 1958-59.

Staff of Co-operative Department	Rs. 40,100/-
Payment of subsidies for managerial cost	Rs. 72,542/-
Share Capital contribution to various Co-operative Societies	Rs. 3,25,000/-
Loan for construction of godowns	Rs. 1,51,850/-
Under Tribal Welfare Plan, State Sector (For Co-operation only) :	
Subsidy towards managerial cost etc.	Rs. 38,424/-
	<u>Rs. 6,27,916/-</u>

(Rupees six lakhs twenty seven thousand nine hundred and sixteen only.)

FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

Food

21,600 tons of food-grains (19,000 tons of rice and 2,600 tons of wheat) were allocated to this territory from the Central Reserve, Calcutta, during 1958-59. Besides this, 607 tons of rice and 328 tons of paddy were procured locally as a price support policy. At the peak of the lean season in July and August, 1958, 92 fair price shops were opened and food-grains supplied to about 4,39,300 persons at concessional rates. There were 45 such shops on 31st March, 1959 catering to about 1,88,850 persons. Apart from the cost of the foodgrains which was met by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, a sum

of Rs. 27,00,500/- was spent on transport and handling charges of food-grains. Recovery of Rs. 93,06,006/- from sales through fair price shops was effected during the period.

Informal rationing will have to be continued during 1959-60 also. The Government of India has been requested to allocate 20,000 tons of rice and 1,500 tons of wheat from the Central Reserve for 1959-60.

Civil Supplies.

Except for occasional dislocation for short periods due to transport difficulties, supply of controlled and other essential goods generally remained steady during the year under review, except coal which has to be received through Pakistan. All supplies through Pakistan were suspended for a long time due to the sealing of Tripura Pakistan border by Pakistan and other troubles arising out of the posting of Pakistani troops at Akhaura Rail-head. All supplies to this Territory, except coal, are now being received by all India route via Kalkalighat/Patharkandi.

The Government of India have recently agreed to purchase shares of a Co-operative Society to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- to enable the society to maintain necessary stock of essential commodities like salt, sugar, pulses, flour, mustard oil etc. throughout the year for sale at reasonable prices. The stocks with the society would serve as a buffer to check the rise of prices of essential commodities in the markets.

The Controller of supplies, who is in-charge of the Food Organisation, looks after this branch also.

The Food and Civil Supplies Organisation is under the direct supervision and control of the District Magistrate & Collector, and consists of two Gazetted Officers, 86 Class III employees and 118 Class IV employees.

The expenditure on establishment and other contingencies during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,37,172.79 NP.

For observing austerity in the consumption of cereals, particularly rice, this Administration issued a Guest Control Order whereby

distributing and providing food for consumption to more than 50 persons on any one day in connection with parties, entertainments, social or other functions, including marriage and funerals, was restricted. Press Notes exhorting people to co-operate with the Administration in the matter were also issued.

Educative propaganda was also resorted to through Press Notes, leaflets and Cinema Slides for avoiding wastage of food-grains in restaurants, hotels and such other institutions. Large feasts, banquets etc. etc., were discouraged. Stress was laid on increasing production of rice and other varieties of food, particularly vegetables and fruits, and supplementing the need for rice by consumption of more vegetables, fruits and wheat.

The following Orders were issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) during the year :-

- (1) The Tripura Food stuff Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958.
- (2) The Tripura Cement Control Order, 1958.
- (3) The Tripura Food-grains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1958.
- (4) The Tripura Food-grains (Distribution) Control Order, 1958.
- (5) The Tripura (Guest Control) Order, 1958.
- (6) The Tripura Soft-Coke Distribution Order, 1959.

INDUSTRIES

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY :

The Directorate of Industries is the Administrative machinery responsible for implementation of all industrial schemes of this Territory. The Director of Industries is the Head of the Department and he is assisted by one Assistant Director of Industries, one Development Officer, one Organiser, one Marketing Officer and 34 other officers of different grades.

The schemes relating to the cottage, Khadi and village Industries in the Pilot Project Area are looked after by the Community Project officer (Industries). His Headquarters is at Champaknagar 18 miles

from Agartala. The Block Development Officers are also looking after the schemes of this Directorate relating to their Blocks, with the help of technical and other staff posted in respective Blocks.

During the year under review 192 persons were successfully trained in different trades from the three Industrial Institutes at Agartala, Bagafa and Kailasahar.

TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES :

For the welfare of Tribals three Training-cum-Production Centres were opened during the year 1957 and another three during the year under review.

In the above centres 26 tribal trainees have completed training and 28 tribal trainees have been receiving training. The trainees have been receiving stipend @ Rs. 15/- per month.

Two Mobile Training Institutes—one at Bisramganj and the other at Maharani (Kamalpur) were opened in 1957 for imparting training to the tribal students in different trades. 54 tribal students were under training in the above two institutes during the year under review.

SCHEME FOR ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES IN C. D. BLOCK, DHARMANAGAR :

Under this scheme four Training-cum-Production Centres (one Carpentry Centre at Raghna, one Umbrella Handle and Umbrella Manufacturing Centre at Damchehra, one Centre for Printing of cloth at Sripur, and one Tailoring Centre at Chandrapur) were set up in the C. D. Block, Dharmanagar.

45 trainees received training in the above four centres during the year under review.

SCHEME FOR ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES IN MULTIPURPOSE BLOCK, AMARPUR (TRIBAL WELFARE) :

According to this scheme two Training-cum-Production centres for tailoring and carpentry were opened in Amarpur Multipurpose Block with training facilities for 10 trainees in each centre

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (CRAFTSMAN TRAINING CENTRE) :

Acquisition of land for an Industrial Institute to be started at Indranagar (near Agartala) for training 248 trainees in different trades such as Blacksmithy, carpentry, electric work, motor Mechanic etc. was complete and formulation of plan & estimates was taken up by the Works & Buildings Department during the year under review.

PERIPATETIC TRAINING SCHOOL :

Under this scheme two P. T. Schools :-one at Kulai for training in Smithy and Pottery and the other at Khowai for training in carpentry and Foot-wear were opened at the beginning of the year under review and 30 trainees were admitted and are now under training.

MARKETING AND STATISTICS AND PUBLICITY :

Under the scheme 3 sales Emporia at Dharmanagar, Calcutta and Udaipur were opened for rendering marketing facilities of finished products manufactured by the Industrial Institutes, local artisans and societies. A small Statistical Unit has also been set up under the scheme for collecting statistical data in respect of industries. For the purpose of carrying out publicity and propaganda, steps have been taken to purchase a Mobile Van under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 30,000/- has been drawn as working capital for the emporium at Calcutta.

STIPEND FOR ADVANCE TRAINING :

The scheme aims at awarding stipends to four students of Tripura for receiving advance training in higher engineering and technological subjects outside the Territory. Three candidates were selected under this scheme and an amount of Rs. 2920/- was spent in giving stipends during the year 1958-59.

Under the scheme for development of Small-scale Industries in Tripura, two Model Carpentry Units (one at Arundhutinagar and the other at Panisagar) and one Village Blacksmithy Unit (at Arundhutinagar) were started during the year under review.

12 trainees are undergoing training in the Model Carpentry and 12 trainees in village Blacksmithy Units. Six trainees are

undergoing training in the Model Blacksmithy Unit and 19 more in the Training-cum-Production Centre No. I which was started at Arundhutinagar during the year.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :

In 1957-58 financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 89,000/- was disbursed to 15 industrial units pursuing various trades. A further amount of Rs. 83,000/- was disbursed to 12 industrial units pursuing various trades during the year under review.

VILLAGE INDUSTRY :

The following seven schemes were sanctioned during the year under review as per programme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission :

1. Village Oil Industry.
2. Cottage Match (D Class)
3. Village Leather (Industry)
4. Village Pottery.
5. Hand pounding of rice.
6. Bee-Keeping.
7. Gur and Khandsari.

These schemes were implemented mostly through co-operative societies. An amount of Rs. 60,415/- was disbursed to different co-operative Societies as grant. Besides, an amount of Rs. 1,26,000/- was given to State Khadi and Village Industries Board as grant for implementation of Khadi Schemes.

SERICULTURE :

Scheme for Training of Technical Persons

The scheme aims at getting two graduates and two Matriculates trained from Sericulture Training Institute, Mysore, in higher and lower courses respectively. Accordingly, 3 persons (one graduate and two Matriculates) were sent to Mysore for undergoing training during the year under review. An amount of Rs 7,541.64 NP. was spent on this scheme during the year.

HANDLOOM :

The following schemes were implemented during the period under review :

1. SHARE CAPITAL AND WORKING CAPITAL TO WEAVERS :

Under this Scheme loans amounting to Rs. 47,187/- as share capital of 100 shares and Rs. 45,000/- as working capital for 225 looms @ Rs. 200/- each under 11 Weavers' Co-operative Societies were issued in 1957-58. During the year under review loans amounting to Rs. 44,368.75 NP. as share capital for 231 shares and Rs. 40,000/- as working capital for 200 looms @ Rs. 200/- each under 10 Weavers' Co-operative Societies were disbursed.

DYE HOUSE :

Two Dye Houses set up in 1955 are rendering free service to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies by dyeing their yarn. The third Dye-House has been opened at Ratiabari. The above Dye Houses dyed 9911 lbs. of yarn during the period under review.

REBATE :

Rebate allowed on sale of handloom fabrics during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 14,997.12 NP. At present 21 societies are enjoying rebate facilities.

SUPPLY OF ACCESSORIES :

Under the scheme, 150 Fly Shuttle Looms with accessories and other equipments such as Take Up Motion Attachment, Iron and bamboo Reeds, Healds, Dobbies, Slays etc. valued at Rs. 38,950/- were given to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

MARKETING-SALES EMPORIUM :

One Sales Emporium was opened at Agartala in 1955 under the Handloom Development Scheme. The expenditure incurred on running the Sales Emporium was Rs. 4,332.91 NP. during the year under review.

PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA :

Publicity was carried on throughout the Territory through handbills, cinema slides and advertisements at an expenditure of Rs. 994/-.

SUBSIDY ON TRANSPORT COST OF YARN :

An amount of Rs. 1,986.14 NP. was given to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies to meet 50% of the transport cost of yarn from Calcutta to Agartala during the year 1958-59.

In February, 1959 the 6th All India Handloom Week was observed in Tripura. On that occasion an exhibition of handloom fabrics was arranged at Durgabari premises at Agartala. Weavers' Co-operative Societies participated in the exhibition. The week was observed throughout this Territory. An amount of Rs. 2,000/- was spent on the observance of Handloom Week and Rs. 500/- was spent for observing "Silk Day" during the week.

OBSERVANCE OF HANDICRAFT WEEK :

The 4th All India Handicrafts Week was observed and exhibitions were organised at Agartala, Dharmanagar, Udaipur and Sabroom from the 13th to 20th December, 1958. An amount of Rs. 1,688.66 NP. was spent in connection with the observance of the Week. The total sale of handicraft products during the week at Agartala, Dharmanagar and Udaipur amounted to Rs. 906.35 NP. and the rebate allowed was Rs. 89.92 NP.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF TRIPURA ARTS AND CRAFTS IN NEW DELHI :

At the initiative of the all India Handicrafts Board a special Exhibition of Tripura Folk Arts and Tribal Crafts was organised during the Republic Day Celebration 1959, in New Delhi. The All India Handicrafts Board made an outright purchase of all the exhibits collected for the exhibition. An amount of Rs. 18,791.53 NP. was spent towards the cost of exhibits, publication of brochures, decoration, packing and forwarding charges etc. and this amount was borne by the Handicrafts Board.

INTRODUCTION OF METRIC SYSTEM IN TRIPURA.

As per decision of the Govt. of India, Metric System of Weights and Measures has been introduced in some selected areas all over India including the Municipal Area of Agartala within Tripura with effect from 1. 10. 58. Metric System will also be introduced in other areas gradually. For the purpose of enforcement of the new system of Weights and Measures in Tripura, following steps have been taken :—

1. Legislation for enforcement of Weights & Measures.

The Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 has been extended to the Union Territory of Tripura by a notification from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. The provisions of the said Act in so far as they relate to the units of mass have come into force in respect of transactions involving sale and purchase of goods in the Municipal area of Agartala with effect from 1. 12. 58 as per notification issued by the Chief Commissioner. For carrying out the purposes of the Act, the Tripura Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958 have been notified by the Chief Commissioner on 16. 12. 58.

2. Organisation for the enforcement of Weights & Measures.

Before the coming into force of the Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, one Chief Inspector & one Inspector were appointed and trained in the Weights and Measures Department of the Govt. of Bombay for the purpose of working in the enforcement Organisation. Later on, as per provision of the Act, one Superintendent of Weights and Measures has been appointed for the organization. The Chief Inspector and the Inspector have been appointed to function as Assistant Superintendent and Inspector respectively as per provision of the Act.

3. Licencing of Manufacturers and dealers of Weights and Measures.

There is no manufacturer of Weights and Measures in Tripura. As such Metric Weights for Tripura shall have to be obtained from the other States like West Bengal and Bihar. Steps are being taken to select suitable manufacturer from those States for the purpose of licencing. It will be possible to obtain metric weights after manufacturers are licenced and they carry on production of new weights.

Applications were invited from the dealers of Tripura willing to obtain licence for selling Metric Weights. 12 applications were received from the dealers. Steps are being taken to grant them licence after observing all formalities as per provision of the Act and Rules.

As the Metric System has been introduced in the Municipal area of Agartala for the first time, steps for effective publicity have been taken in this area only. Publicity has been given in the following manner :—

- (1) Make announcements in the Bazar areas & streets.
- (2) Distribution of pamphlets, folders and leaflets etc. to the public and traders.
- (3) Exhibition of Documentary film on Metric System by the Publicity Unit.
- (4) Display of Hoardings at Market places and street corners.
- (5) Exhibition of Cinema slides in the Cinema Halls.
- (6) Advertisement in the local papers.
- (7) By sticking posters in the street walls and traders' shop.
- (8) One public meeting was also held for the purpose.

All possible steps for publicity are being taken to popularise the metric system.

LABOUR.

1. APPOINTMENT UNDER DIFFERENT LABOUR ACTS.

(i) Four Labour Inspectors have so far been appointed as Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for Implementation of Minimum Wages fixed for Agricultural Labourers, Bidi Workers and Tea Plantation Labourers.

(ii) Shri B. C. Halder, Labour Officer has been appointed under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provision Rules, 1957, as Inspector for the purpose of the said Rules.

(iii) A Labour Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted in Tripura for the enforcement of welfare measures provided in the

Plantation Labour Act, 1951 in the tea gardens of this Territory with the following members :

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Secretary, Labour Department,
Tripura Administration, Agartala. | ... | Chairman. |
| 2. Chief Inspector of Plantations—
Cum-Labour Officer, Tripura | ... | Member. |
| 3. Hon'y, Secretary, Tripura Tea
Association, Calcutta. | ... | Member. |
| 4. President, Tripura Cha Mazdoor
Union, Agartala. | ... | Member. |

(iv) A Committee for greater liaison between State and Central Labour Relations Machinery in the settlement of labour disputes has been constituted with the following members :—

1. Conciliation Officer, (Central)
Government of India, Calcutta.
2. Secretary, Labour Department,
Tripura Administration, Agartala.
3. Conciliation Officer, (Labour Officer).
Tripura Administration, Agartala.

(v) An Evaluation Committee has been constituted for examining the extent of implementation of agreements, settlements, awards etc. and to advise how the difficulties may be overcome.

2. REGISTRATION OF FACTORIES AND TRADE UNIONS.

(i) The registration of 53 factories was renewed and three new factories were registered under the Factories Act, 1948 during the year under review.

(ii) Four new Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 during 1958-59, bringing the total number of registered Trade Unions in this Territory to 34. The registration of 4 Unions were cancelled during the year.

3. CONCILIATION IN CASE OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

(i) The number of cases filed during the year under review was 188, out of which 79 disputes were amicably settled at the intervention of the Conciliation Officer, (Labour Officer).

4. INSPECTION.

1229 Units, namely Tea Estates, Shops and Establishments, Trade Unions etc. were inspected during the year under review.

5. PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS.

35 prosecutions were launched during 1958-59 against the Proprietors of Shops and Establishments for breaches of the provisions of the Tripura Shops and Establishments Rules, 1953. Six cases were pending from the previous year. Thus there were 41 pending cases in all during the year under review. Out of these, convictions were secured in 38 cases during the year.

6. LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE.

One Labour Welfare Centre was opened at Manuvalley Tea Estate in Kailashabar Sub-Division on the 25th March, 1957. Sporting goods for indoor and outdoor games, musical instruments, a radio set, newspaper and magazines etc. have been supplied to this centre. Besides, arrangements have been made to impart training to the labourers in bomboo and cane work, tailoring, sewing and embroidery, knitting etc. In addition to this there are two other Labour Welfare Centres in this Territory. One of these is at Fatikcherra Tea Estate and the other is at the Kalacherra Tea Estate under Sadar Sub-Division. These centres also provide recreational and educational facilities and impart vocational training to the Tea Plantation workers during their off-time.

Revenue amounting to Rs. 5,694/- was realised for registration of Factories and Trade Unions during 1958-59.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

One District Employment Exchange has been opened by this Administration at Agartala under the Second Five year Plan. Details

of registrations and submission etc. by the Employment Exchange during the year are given below :

Total number of registration—	4980.
Total number of vacancies notified—	1115.
Total number of placements against vacancies—	5926.
Total number of persons appointed—	488.

PLANTATION LABOUR HOUSING SCHEME :

This Administration has been allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000/- for the year 1958-59 by the Ministry of Works, Housing and supply, Government of India for implementation of the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme in Tripura. Only the construction of 8 houses upto the plinth level has been completed by one tea estate which has applied for a loan of Rs. 30,000/- for construction of 15 labour houses.

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PERSONNEL.

Shri P. K. Dev Barman, the then Secretary of the Medical and Public Health Department, continued to perform the duties of the Director of Health Services, in addition to his own duties upto 30.4.58 when the post of the Director of Health Services was abolished and the Superintendent of V. M. Hospital was authorised to perform the functions of the Director of Health Services.

All the outlying hospitals and dispensaries are now under the administrative control of the Tripura Territorial Council.

V. M. HOSPITAL.

During the period under review, additional specialists' services in the hospital were provided. The hospital has now a Dermatologist, a T. B. Specialist and a Physician on its rolls. Efforts are being made to recruit a Gynaecologist, an ENT Specialist, an Eye Specialist and a Pathologist for the hospital.

The total sanctioned bed strength of the hospital is only 143 ; but during the year under review on an average 195.8 indoor patients

per day were treated in the hospital. The total number of indoor patients treated was 68,948. In the Outpatient Department 1,44,165 patients were treated giving a record daily average of 495.5 patients per working day.

Main ailments treated during the year under review were Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Enteric fever, Respiratory Diseases, Malaria, Cold, Traumatic and Chronic diseases.

Statement of cases treated in some of the clinics is given below :-

ACHIEVEMENT.

(i) Dental Clinic	
No. of patients treated—	11,135
Daily average—	36.2
(ii) Eye Clinic.	
No of patients treated—	15,820
Daily average—	51.5
(iii) Skin.	
No. of patients treated—	10,548
Daily average—	34.3
(iv) V. D.	
No. of patients treated—	1,473
Daily average—	4.7
(v) Leprosy.	
New cases registered during the year—	45
Total No. of registered patients at the end of the year—	115
Out of these 115 cases, 44 patients attended the clinic regularly.	
(vi) No. of Operations conducted.	
Major—	150
Minor—	344
	<hr/>
Total—	494
(vii) No. of X-Ray Examination carried out—	2,895
(viii) No. of Anti Rabic patients treated—	517

EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

The Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery class is continuing. In the final examination held in September, 1958 by the Assam Nurses Council, 19 students passed out creditably. A new session of the Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery class commenced with 30 girls in October, 1958.

Another session of the training class for training of tribal girls as Dhais is being taken up.

The Government of India approved the starting of a senior and general nursing course in the hospital. This is being done with a view to meeting the requirements of this Territory in so far as nursing staff is concerned. The course is expected to commence from September 1959.

The existing officers of the hospital are also being sent for post-graduate studies in various fields.

The undermentioned personnel were sent up for education and training during 1958 :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Medical graduate for M. S. Degree at Lucknow. |
| 1 | „ „ for D. O. M. S. Degree „ |
| 1 | „ „ for D. T. M. & H. Course at Calcutta. |
| 1 | „ „ for (lady) D. G. O. Course at Calcutta. |

2 local girls have been sent for undergoing Lady Health Visitors' Training Course at the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOSPITAL.

The construction of a new 250 bedded hospital building at Agartala was taken up during the year. The hospital which will cost about Rs. 40 lacks is expected to start functioning in about two years' time.

NATIONAL MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME.

The scheme "National Malaria Control Programme" was switched over to "National Malaria Eradication Programme" on 1. 4. 58. Under this scheme, the staff strength and the supply of insecticides

have been augmented. The entire state has been brought under the "Eradication" programme.

The achievements under the National Malaria Eradication programme have been as under :

1. No. of holdings sprayed with insecticides—	1,55,476
2. Population protected—	8,80,595
3. No. of Malaria cases treated—	14,758

B. C. G. VACCINATION.

Prophylactic vaccination by the BCG was continued so as to cover the entire population of the Territory. The result of the campaign during the year is noted below :—

No. of persons tested with Tuberculin—	57,953 (63.199)
No. of persons vaccinated with B. C. G.—	22,115 (24.846)

The existing laboratory attached to the Head Quarters Hospital having been considered insufficient, a scheme for establishment of a Principal Laboratory at that hospital with two regional laboratories at Udaipur and Kailashahar has been approved by the Government of India. These are expected to be established during 1959—60.

550 squatting slabs with water seals have been constructed for free distribution amongst the tribal people under the rural Sanitation Programme.

MENTAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

During the year, the Administration was able to secure some more beds for the lunatic patients of this Territory in various hospitals of the country. Previously this Administration had only 4 beds reserved at the mental hospital, Ranchi ; but now the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have agreed to reserve 3 beds each in their State Mental Hospitals. Arrangements are being made to send lunatic patients from this Territory to those hospitals for treatment.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**CURRENT DEVELOPMENT :**

During the year under review considerable progress was made in all branches of education in this Territory. In the field of Technical education a Polytechnic was started with Diploma Courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with an annual intake of 60 students—30 in Civil Engineering, 15 in Mechanical Engineering and another 15 in Electrical Engineering Courses.

As a result of the inauguration of the Tripura Territorial Council the Education Department was bifurcated the major portion including all Primary and Secondary Schools except Five Senior Basic Schools (for specific purposes) having been transferred to the Territorial Council. Consequently implementation of most of the Plan schemes concerning Primary and Secondary Education was also transferred to the Council.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :

There are two Second grade Colleges in this Territory—one, the Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala run by the Government and the other Ram Krishna Mahavidyalay at Kailasahar run by the Ram Krishna Mission with grants-in-aid from the Government.

Enrolment of students in both the Colleges increased appreciably during the year bringing the total figure to 1595. Out of this, the number of girl students was 205. The local Government College was provided with additional furniture, books, equipment, chemicals etc. worth Rs. 1,20,600/-. The pay scales of the teaching staff was raised. It was, however, not possible to give effect to these improved scales due to certain technical difficulties. Most of the posts under the Maharaja Bir Bikram College were made permanent. The number of books in the Library of the Maharaja Bir Bikram College was 17,269 at the close of the financial year 1957-58. During the year under review 2051 books were added to the library thus raising the number to 19,320. The non-Government College Ram Krishna Mahavidyalay was given recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,833/- and non-recurring financial aid of Rs. 20,000/- for its development.

SECONDARY EDUCATION :

Permission was accorded by the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal to three non-Government High Schools for upgrading them into Higher Secondary Schools with diversified courses. Thus the total number of Higher Secondary Schools with diversified courses inclusive of three Multipurpose Schools came to eight during the year under review. Construction of two hostels each at a cost of Rs. 50,000/- was taken up in two Higher Secondary Schools and a Girls' Hostel to accommodate 20 girls is nearing completion in the Maharani Tulashi Bati Girls' Multipurpose School. Five additional Senior Basic Schools were started and crafts were introduced in one of the existing Middle Schools. Teachers' quarters were constructed in the premises of some of the schools in rural areas with a view to providing incentive for qualified teachers specially lady teachers to take up assignment in those schools. The staff position in the Secondary Schools, however, continued to be extremely unsatisfactory during the year and no improvement seemed possible till revised scales of pay were granted to the teachers. With a view to encouraging Women's education Government of India sanctioned exemption of tuition fees for girl students in all Government Schools ; a privilege continued from pre-integration days of Tripura. All tribal students were exempted from paying tuition fees in all Government and non-Government schools and as many as 564 students received free board and lodging facilities in hostels attached to various Secondary Schools.

With a view to effecting qualitative improvement in the teaching standard of schools at different stages, one short-term Training Course, 6 Seminars of Elementary School Teachers and 4 Seminars of Secondary School teachers were organised during the year under review. Besides, teachers were also sent from Government as well as non-Government Schools to Seminars organised under the auspices of the All India Council of Secondary Education.

PRIMARY EDUCATION :

The Government of India prescribed a target of 62.5% of the age-group 6-11 to be brought into the Primary Schools by the end of the

Second Five Year Plan. Tripura has been able to go beyond this target even before the end of the 3rd year of the Plan. Out of the total expected population of about 1.12 lacs of this group as many as 72,600 have already been brought into schools. It is hoped that more than 80,000 students will be brought to schools by the end of the Second five year Plan. Steps were taken to provide more teachers etc. in one of the community Development Blocks, namely, Kamalpur Block, for a pilot Project for compulsory education. The scheme is being implemented through the Tripura Territorial Council. 35 existing Primary Schools were converted into Junior Basic Schools. Two new Junior Basic Schools, four Basic Primary Schools and four formal Primary Schools were started. Crafts were introduced in 49 Primary Schools and 14 quarters for women teachers in rural areas were under construction during the year under review.

SOCIAL EDUCATION :

The Janata College at Ramnagar in the Dharmanagar Sub-Division of Tripura, started functioning during the year under report. 125 Social Education Workers received training in 1958-59 in this College. A Village Leaders' Training Course with 30 trainees for six months was also organised. Besides, the Janata College undertook various activities such as removal of illiteracy from the surrounding villages by opening literacy centres and libraries and construction of fair weather village roads.

During the year under report, the State Central Library and Sub-Divisional Libraries were provided with additional books worth Rs. 22,500/-. Social Education Centres were provided with additional books, charts etc. worth Rs. 6,400/-. The Mobile Library was replenished with books worth Rs. 4,244/-. Five book-lets for neo-literates have been brought out so far and a few more are under preparation.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION :

During the year under report additional equipment, furniture and books worth Rs. 6,700/- were purchased for the existing Nursery

School at Agartala. The roll strength at the close of the last financial year, (1958-59) was 60 of which 28 were girls. There are 30 Balwadis in Tripura and these were provided with necessary equipment and outfit during the year under review.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS :

The existing Basic Training College at Agartala was strengthened by providing additional books, furniture, apparatus etc. worth Rs. 16,000/-. 81 Trainees were admitted for training during the year under review and they are receiving training at present.

Another Basic Teachers' Training College was sanctioned under the Plan and books, furniture, equipment etc. for this College have been purchased. The College will start functioning from July, 1959. A craft Teachers' Training Institute has been started with a view to providing trained Craft Teachers for Basic and Multipurpose Schools and 38 Trainees are at present being trained there. 19 untrained teachers of Secondary Schools have been sent outside Tripura for receiving Teachers' Training (B. T. Course) and 14 Hindi Teachers are being trained in Hindi Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala.

OTHER TRAINING :

Besides these, measures were taken for imparting technical and specialised training to local students during the period under report and the details thereof are given below :

1. Four candidates were sent for Post Graduate studies in West Bengal.
2. Six candidates were sent for Engineering (Degree Course).
3. Two candidates were sent for training in Fine Arts in West Bengal.
4. Six employees were sent for Social Education Organisers' Training in West Bengal.
5. One employee was sent for District Social Education Organisers' Training at Delhi.
6. One employee was sent for Orientation Training at Ranchi.
7. Six employees were sent for supplementary specialised Social Education Organisers' Training, in Simla.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION :

So long there was no institution in this Territory for imparting technical education. During the year under report a Polytechnic was started with Diploma Courses. It started functioning from the 15th August, 1958. It is a residential institution and necessary arrangement for the accommodation of the students as well as the staff within the campus of the Institute is also being made. Sixty students have been admitted and of them 6 are of Scheduled Tribes, 5 of Scheduled Castes and one from another backward community. The students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are exempted from paying tuition fees. Over and above, they are recipients of Government of India stipend at Rs. 65/- each per month. 25% of the total students are being awarded general stipends at Rs. 50/- each per month on the principle of merit-cum-poverty. The bonafide displaced students are also awarded Rehabilitation stipends at Rs. 40/- each per month. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,59,373/- has been incurred during the year 1958-59 for this institution.

PROMOTION OF HINDI :

Hindi has been introduced from Classes V to VIII in all Government Secondary Schools of this Territory. For propagation of Hindi outside the schools, the Tripura Hindi Parisad has been given a capital grant of Rs. 6000/- for maintenance and improvement of their Hindi Teaching Centres. The State Hindi Teachers' Training Institute is turning out 14 trained teachers every year.

Co-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES :

During the year 1958-59, two Junior Division boys troops and one Jr. Division Girls troop were raised. Two Lady Teachers were trained during the year for two Jr. Division Girls' troops. Three fresh A. C. C. Units were raised during the year bringing the total ACC strength to 1,800. A contingent of Senior Division Boys and Girls NCC Cadets participated in camps at Shibsagar, Assam and in Kashmir and acquitted themselves creditably. Besides, annual Training camps of Senior Boys, Senior Girls, Junior Boys & Junior Girls Cadets were held during the year including Initial Training and Refresher Course for ACC Teacher Officers and ACC

Social Service Camp, 25 Zonal Sports meets and a Central Inter School Sports meet were held during the year and contingent from Tripura was sent to participate in the 4th National School Championships meet at Delhi. 60 students (Boys and Girls) of Government and Non-Government Secondary Schools with 5 teachers were sent outside Tripura on educational tours to see various places of historical and educational importance.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES :—

Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes enjoy free education in all Government institutions in this Territory. During the year under report such students reading in recognised non-Government Secondary Schools have also been provided with free education by re-imbursement of tuition fee etc. For the benefit of the Tribal students eight Boarding Houses at a cost of Rs. 5,000/- each have been constructed and 15 tribal schools have been given grant @ Rs. 1,000/- each for renovation of School buildings. For revival of Tribal Culture, two new cultural centres have been opened in tribal areas.

FINANCIAL POSITION : (On Education only)

Item.	Revised Estimate for Administration for 1958-59.	Expenditure.	
(1) Normal Budget (Part I, & II).	Rs. 23,06,400/-	Rs. 22,44,500/-	} Subject to reconciliation.
(2) Second Five Year Plan.	Rs. 10,93,800/-	Rs. 9,93,100/-	
Total :—	Rs. 34,00,200/-	Rs. 32,37,600/-	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

It was originally decided that by the end of the Second Plan the entire Territory would be covered by 15 Community Development Blocks. This policy was subsequently reviewed by the Government of India and according to the revised programme Tripura Administration

will have 9 Blocks by the end of the year 1960-61. During the year under review a new block was started at Sabroom, the southern-most part of the Territory. The total number of Blocks thus stands at 7 covering an area of 2439 sq. miles with a total population of nearly 3,60,000 people residing in 1832 villages.

The drive for increasing rice production was continued and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was applied on an extensive scale during the year. A number of demonstrations for introduction of this method of cultivation was organised. Dhanicha was used in some fields as green manure and coverage under Boro paddy and potato was higher this year than in any previous year. A minimum of 1000 (one thousand) acres of land were brought under Boro cultivation. A vigorous Kharif Drive was also organised throughout the Territory, soon after the close of the short refresher course which was organised at Lembucherra Government Farm and attended by all the Block Development Officers and the Agriculture field staff.

Training of Village Leaders was organised throughout the Territory and 34 camps were held during the year imparting training to 1463 village leaders. Lectures on Co-operative movement, improved agricultural operations, development of village and cottage industries and youth programme were arranged in connection with the training camps. Practical demonstrations on use of improved implements for different agricultural operations such as, thinning, hoeing, weeding, manuring etc. were given and the farmers were particularly impressed by Japanese paddy weeder and the combined seed drill and wheel hoes. Demands for these improved implements and chemical fertilisers increased this year in all parts of the Territory.

Towards the end of the year i. e. during the winter season Melas and Exhibitions were held in all the Blocks where mainly rural Handicrafts were exhibited and good varieties of agricultural produce were collected and displayed.

An amount of Rs. 10,70,477/- was spent in different Blocks of this Territory under various heads of development during the year.

A head-wise break-up of expenditure in each block is shown in the statement given below :—

Heads of Development.	Jirania. 1	Dharmanagar. 2	Amarpur. 3	Kailashahar. 4
Block Head Quarter—	†52,564	†62,252	91,222	12,038
Agri. & Animal Husbandry—	9,035	1,917	51,417	20,816
Irrigation & Reclamation—	424	—	5,090	12,820
Health & Rural Sanitation—	6,593	3,800	22,136	1,761
Education—	7,947	*10,811	10,000	18,324
Social Education—	3,507	—	39,046	16,647
Communications—	5,671	2,662	31,610	—
Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries—	1,142	21,436	13,980	12,498
Rural Housing—	—	—	—	6,111
Co-operation—	—	—	13,139	—
(A) Total—	86,883	1,02,878	2,77,640	1,01,015

Heads of Development.	Kamalpur. 5	Belonia. 6	Sabroom. 7	Remarks. 8
Block Head Quarter—	48,285	60,799	20,935	† The figures against Block
Agri. & Animal Husbandry—	14,787	8,885	8,000	Headquarters
Irrigation & Reclamation—	6,400	5,000	—	represent non-
Health & Rural Sanitation—	18,144	8,524	1,000	development
Education—	16,000	15,000	4,000	Expenditure.
Social Education—	9,225	5,778	3,380	* The figures
Communications—	3,248	9,360	—	include both for
Rural Arts, Crafts & Industries—	5,328	11,420	—	education & Social
Rural Housing—	5,859	35,914	—	Education progra-
Co-operation—	—	—	—	me of Dharma-
(A) Total—	1,27,276	1,60,680	22,315	nagar Block.

THIRD PARTY LOAN.

Heads of Development,	Jirania.	Dharmanagar.	Amarpur.	Kailasahar.
	1	2	3	4
Irrigation & Reclamation—	6,960	26,580	48,000	28,000
Rural Housing—	—	9,750	—	—
Industries—	—	36,000	—	—
Agriculture—	—	10,000	—	—
(B) Total—	6,960	82,330	48,000	28,000
TOTAL A & B—	93,843	1,85,208	3,25,640	1,29,015

Heads of Development.	Kamalpur.	Belonia.	Sabroom.	Remarks.
	5	6	7	8
Irrigation & Reclamation—	—	16,500	—	
Rural Housing —	—	—	—	
Industries—	—	—	—	
Agriculture—	—	—	—	
(B) Total—	—	16,500	—	
TOTAL A & B—	1,27,276	1,77,180	32,315	
GRAND TOTAL—	10,70,477/-			

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

A sum of Rs. 110.60 lakhs has been allocated for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes of Tripura in the Second Five Year Plan. The expenditure out of this provision, during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 was of the order of Rs. 14.90 lakhs and Rs. 23.67 lakhs respectively. The expenditure during 1958-59 was Rs. 16.786 lakhs. The foremost scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes relates to weaning the tribals away from practising shifting cultivation by settling them on land as permanent cultivators. Each Jhumia family is

allotted arable land and given a grant of Rs. 500/—in two months for purchasing seeds, bullocks and agricultural implements. Model Tribal Colonies are also set up where additional facilities such as Houses, Co-operative Societies, Irrigation facilities, Industrial Training Centres, Recreation Centres, Wells, Demonstration farms etc. are provided. According to 1951 census, there are about 21,000 jhumia families in Tripura. 7374 families were permanently settled by 1957-58 & of these, 848 families were in 9 Model Tribal Colonies. During the year 1958-59, 2140 families were settled including 258 families in 3 new colonies, at a cost of Rs. 12.49 lakhs. The total number of Jhumias settled so far has thus been brought to 9514 families.

Under the Educational Programme for the Tribals, 8 new wings of Boarding Houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000/- at the following places :—

(1) Belonia Girls' H. E. School	...	2 wings.
(2) Fatikroy H. E. School (Kailasahar)	...	2 wings.
(3) Kamalghat Junior H. E. School (Sadar)	...	2 wings.
(4) Ramesh H. E. School (Udaipur)	...	2 wings.

These new wings will provide accommodation for 64 Tribal students.

Besides, 15 Primary Schools located in Tribal areas were given grant of Rs. 1,000/- each for renovation of their school buildings. To encourage the traditional mode of recreation, songs and dances among tribals, two cultural centres were started, one at Darchai (Kailasahar) and the other at Jagabandhupara (Amarpur). Three booklets were published in Tripuri language for spreading knowledge among tribals. Teachers and other Government employees were granted awards for learning tribal languages.

Under the programme for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry 19 tanks and 3 bunds were constructed in tribal areas at a cost of Rs. 30,000/- for irrigation and pisciculture. Improved seeds, manure and fertilisers worth Rs. 15,000/- and pedigree birds & pigs worth

Rs. 15,000/- were distributed amongst the tribals free of cost. A sum of Rs. 6,000/- was given to the tribals as grants for making terraces at the rate of Rs. 100/ per acre. 60 acres of tilla land were converted into terrace fields during the year under review.

The two Mobile Medical teams started in 1956-57 continued to function during the year. In addition, 2 new units were started at Kalashi and Ohhawmanu respectively. The scheme for drinking water supply under tribal Welfare section was handed over to Tripura Territorial Council for execution. Eight tribal girls who received training as Dais were given stipends.

The Co-operative movement is being fostered in tribal areas by starting co-operative purchase and sales societies. 16 societies were started during the first two years of the Second Plan. Six new Societies were started during the year under review, at a cost of Rs. 30,913/-. Two Forest labour co-operative societies were set up at Garjee and Muhuripur in 1957-58. During 1958-59 one new society was set up at Charilam at a cost of Rs. 7,511/-.

The tribals are encouraged to undertake training in various industries, such as spinning, weaving, carpentry, smithy, basket work, leather work, etc. by offering stipends and grants for raw materials. During the year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 2,689/- was given as stipends to trainees and another sum of Rs. 5,500/- as grants for raw materials to ex-trainees.

Six Training-cum-Production Centres at Amarpur, Damcherra. Kanchanpur, Kamalpur, Kanchanbari (2) and two mobile training institutes at Bishramganj and Kamalpur continued to function during the year. Two new mobile centres were started at Kathaliacherra (Belonia) and South Pulinpur (Khowai) during the period under report.

With a view to encouraging the tradition of weaving and spinning among the tribals, a sum of Rs. 3,000/- was allotted for purchasing products of their handi-crafts. A sum of Rs. 2,000/- was also allotted for giving grants to Mahila Samities for purchasing equipment and raw materials, yarn, sewing machines, looms, etc.

In all, a sum of Rs. 16.786 lakhs was spent for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the year under review.

An allotment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has further been received from the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs in connection with the rehabilitation of the tribal families practising shifting cultivation. As no schemes could be finalised before the close of the year no expenditure could be incurred on this count. It is however expected that schemes will be implemented from the year 1959-60.

SCHEDULED CASTES :

According to the 1951 census, the population of Scheduled Castes in Tripura is 40,457 only. A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the welfare of these communities. The total expenditure on the schemes for their welfare during 1956-57 and 1957-58 was Rs. 0.615 lakhs. The expenditure during 1958-59 was Rs. 0.392 lakhs as detailed below :—

Housing	Rs. 15,000/-
Education	Rs. 16,000/-
Industries	Rs. 8,206/-

Under the housing scheme, 50 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were given grant @ Rs. 300/- per head for renovation of their houses, purchase of G. C. I. sheets etc. Under the Education scheme, the Administration reimbursed the tuition fees of all the Scheduled Caste students reading in the recognised non-Government secondary schools. The Scheduled Caste trainees of cottage Industries received stipends and grants from the Administration for purchasing raw materials under the Industries Scheme.

A statement showing the progress of welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during 1958-59 is given in the next page.

**STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF
TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEME.**

Sl. No	Name of the scheme.	Total Plan Provision	Expenditure during 1956-57	Expenditure during 1957-58	Estimated expenditure during 1958-59	Remarks
		in lakhs.	in lakhs.	in lakhs.	in lakhs.	
1.	Education.	4.95	0.46	1.164	1.031	
2.	Agri. & Animal Husbandry.	7.83	1.37	1.509	1.901	
3.	Veterinary.	2.00	0.11	0.154	0.034	
4.	Medical & Public Health	6.72	0.427	0.612	1.00	
5.	Industries.	4.75	0.271	0.723	0.447	
6.	Housing.	5.00	0.59	0.256	Nil.	
7.	Communication.	1.00	—	0.20	Nil.	
8.	Co-operation.	1.63	0.080	0.331	0.853	
9.	Discretionary Grant.	0.60	0.112	0.117	0.12	
10.	Multipurpose Block.	15.00	Particulars have been furnished under Community Development Programme.			
11.	Jhumia Settlement.	61.12	11.10	16.021	11.35	
TOTAL :—		110.60	14.520	21.087	16.786	

**STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF SCHEMES FOR THE
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES.**

		in lakhs.	in lakhs.	in lakhs.	in lakhs.
1.	Housing.	1.90	0.15	0.15	0.15
2.	Education.		0.068	0.13	0.16
3.	Industries.		0.032	0.085	0.082
TOTAL :—		1.90	0.25	0.365	0.392

WORKS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

Tripura P. W. D. comprises the following directive and executive offices :

A. DIRECTION OFFICE :—

Office of the Principal Engineering Officer.

B. EXECUTIVE OFFICES :—

1. Agartala Division, Agartala—with 5 Sub-Divisions.
2. Agartala-Assam Road Divn., Agartala—with 4 Sub-Divisions.
3. Northern Division, Dharmanagar—with 2 Sub-Divisions.
4. Southern Division, Udaipur—with 4 Sub-Divisions.
5. Rehabilitation Engg., Divn., Agartala—with 4 Sub-Divisions.
6. Electrical & Mechanical Divn., Agartala—with 4 Sub-Divisions & Agartala Electric Supply.

The expenditure on works executed during the year under review by this organisation including those of the Rehabilitation Engineering Division was about Rs. 1·9 crores.

The above expenditure does not include the expenditure on running and maintenance of the Power House at Agartala and the Workshop. The expenditure on running the Power House during the year was approximately Rs. 2·63 lakhs against a revenue of Rs. 3·75 lakhs. The PWD Workshop had a turn-over of approximately Rs. 64,000 repair works done for various Departments.

The Rehabilitation Engineering Division was attached to the Office of the Principal Engineering Officer on 1.11.58. Prior to this, the Division was working directly under the Secretary, Relief & Rehabilitation Department.

ECONOMY MEASURES :

Due to non-availability of materials and the higher cost of bricks, cement and steel, the following economy measures were adopted during the year :—

- (a) Where strength was not required, brick masonry walls were constructed in mud-mortar against cement-mortar.

(b) Construction of bamboo-lathe cement plaster walls was resorted to in residential type of single-storey quarters against the usual brick-in-cement or brick-in-mud walls.

(c) Cheaper specifications for flooring in residential quarters where much strength is not required was adopted-flat brick soling with $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " of 1:4:8 cement concrete with 1" to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cement concrete 1:2:4 floor.

(d) Hessian cloth ceiling below GCI sheet roof was provided instead of the asbestos or Celotax ceiling.

A. Roads.

Against the ceiling of Rs. 304 lakhs, the expenditure incurred during the first two years of the plan under this head was Rs. 146.98 lakhs. During the year under report the expenditure was approximately Rs. 71 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure during the first three years of plan has been of the order of Rs. 218 lakhs.

A. A. Road (124 M. 6. F.): During the year metalling of this road was completed over a length of 50 miles and laying of Bituminous carpet over the metalled surface was completed on a length of 74 miles. The metalling of the entire A. A. Road is now complete including carpet except for a distance of 10 miles. This was supposed to be completed by March, 1959, but could not be done due to weather conditions specially rains in the month of March and due to non-working of the stone-crushers.

On the 23rd October 1958 a very heavy cyclone swept over Tripura accompanied by torrential rains. This created heavy slips along the Assam-Agartala Road. The Road was entirely blocked and at places on the Road surface there was 5' to 6' of slipped earth. The blockades were removed within seven days.

One of the major achievements of this Department during the year under review was the completion of the three permanent bridges on the Assam-Agartala Road. These three major bridges over the river Khowai at Teliamura, the Manu at Manu Bazar and the Deo at Pechartal were opened to traffic on the 16th May, 1958, the 15th June, 1958 and the 20th July, 1958 respectively.

Small SPT bridges over Machhlicherra and Jarul cherra which were completely washed away during 1956 floods were reconstructed during the year under review and traffic was allowed on these by the end of June, 1958.

Over and above the works stated above, many of the temporary culverts along the Road have been replaced by permanent Hume pipe culverts or RCC slab culverts.

KUMARGHAT-NABIHAMPARA ROAD :—Kumarghat-Kanchanpur Section—

To open up the areas of the Jampui Hills and the areas between Kanchanpur and Nabihampara provision has been made for a 16 feet wide village Road in the Second Five Year Plan.

Construction work on the first 26 miles length which passes through the hill section was started during the year 1958 and the earthen road formation was completed for a distance of 15 miles.

Metalling work of the 21 miles Khowai-Teliamura Road which could not be taken up due to want of funds during 57-58 was completed during the year under report and the work of replacement of temporary bridges by the SPT bridges was started.

On the southern part of the Territory earth work from Bishramganj to Udaipur and from Udaipur to Bogafa along the Agartala-Udaipur-Sabroom Road was completed during the year under review. Brick-soling has been completed on a length of 16 miles in the Bishramganj-Udaipur Section of this road. This work could not be progressed with necessary speed for want of good bricks, interruption by rain and non-availability of coal during the brick-burning season.

POWER :—

Agartala :— The 225 KW Generating Set was put into commission during the year 1957-58. This Generating Set could not be put to full use during the year 57-58 as it was not possible to change the over-head cable lines. The present installed capacity of the Agartala Power House is 515KW.

During the year 1957-58 II K. V. lines were provided from the Power House to the V. M. Hospital, Kalibari and Battala sub-stations. During the year under review II K. V. lines were provided to the College and Kunjaban areas and the low tension lines were remodelled in the Bazar for the Hospital Road and the Mogra Road along with the remodelling of the composite line to Kunjaban. New low-tension lines were laid in Joynagar, Ramnagar and Krishnanagar areas. No work beyond the Howra bridge towards Police lines could be taken up during the year for want of poles. These have since started arriving at Agartala.

Investigation into the possibilities of Hydro electric projects over rivers Khowai and Gumti was continued during the year under review. The survey work in the Dumbur area was also continued along with the work of making a Jeepable road upto the dam site from Rishyabari.

BUILDINGS— Education :—

The Polytechnic Institute along with hostel accommodation for 96 boys and 6 quarters for the staff and the workshop buildings were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6.34 lakhs.

In the M. B. B. College, hostel accommodation for the boys was completed at a cost of Rs. 3.59 lakhs.

10 professors' quarters were constructed during the previous year and construction of 12 more quarters were taken up during this year.

Construction of Bodhjunj Higher English School was taken up during the year 1957-58 and the main building was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 2.57 lakhs.

At Dharmanagar extension of B. B. Institution and the girls school was completed at a cost of Rs. 2.17 lakhs and handed over to the TTC.

In the southern part of the Territory, extension of the Basic Training College building at Udaipur was started during the year.

MEDICAL :-

250-Bed Hospital :- Construction of three ward buildings each of 40 beds, along with the operation block unit, T. B. Ward and the paying ward was started during the year under review. This hospital construction is a phased programme and will continue even during the Third Plan period.

The major portion of the construction Work on 20-bed Hospital at Belonia costing Rs. 1.41 lakhs was completed during the year under review.

INDUSTRIES :-

Work on 7 workshops which were started during 1957-58 was completed during the year and work on two more workshops and other ancillary buildings was started.

NON-PLANNED WORKS :-

Work on the office buildings of the District Magistrate & the Directors of Agriculture, Forest and Land Records was completed during the year.

In the new Police lines construction of an extra store building was completed

Work on the construction of Fire Brigade Station & Radio Head quarters at Agartala was taken up during the year.

Over and above the works already stated it was possible to complete the construction of 4 D-type quarters, 9 C-type quarters, 42 B-type quarters and 11 A-type quarters at Agartala during the year at a cost of Rs. 5.97 lakhs.

JAIL :

At Agartala extra accommodation was completed for the Hospital, Juvenile Ward, Workshop in the Jail and a start was made on the prisoners' cell, godown and Warders' Barrack. The cost was Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

WORKSHOP :

The existing workshop at Agartala was expanded. During the year 1958-59 repair work turned out was of the value of Rs. 64,000. This is expected to increase to Rs. 1 lakh when the tools & plant and other equipment are received.

During the year under report estimates for carpeting of Agartala-Bishramganj-Udaipur-Sabroom Road upto Santirbazar, carpeting of Ambassa-Kamalpur Road and earth formation on the Ampibazar-Amarpur Road were forwarded to the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, for sanction.

Recast estimate of the first phase of the Water Supply Scheme was framed and after scrutiny it was forwarded by the Addl. Chief Engineer (Union Territories) to the Ministry of Health, Government of India, for sanction.

The estimate for the first phase of the Drainage Scheme of Agartala Town Water Drains amounting to Rs. 33 lakhs was framed and forwarded to the Addl. Chief Engineer (Union Territories).

Sanction for the estimate for construction of a bridge over the river Howrah was received during the year under review and tenders for the same were called for.

Over and above the normal PWD works the PEO's organisation has to check and accord technical sanction to the estimates and other works of the Community Development, Local Self Government and other public institutions as and when asked for.

A separate Irrigation Sub-Division has been created under the Agriculture Department and necessary guidance is given to the Sub-Division from PEO's Office.

The main points worth mentioning for the Rehabilitation Engineering Division's work are :

Start on the construction of Maharajganj Market, extra accommodation for the inmates of Narsingarh Infirmary, the construction of a Jeepable road from Ambassa to Jagabandhupara and the extra accommodation in the Abhoynagar Colony.

This organisation also looks after the maintenance and construction of the Assam Rifles buildings. During the year under review construction of barracks, family welfare centre and renovation of the hospital in the Assam Rifles area were started.

(I) In pursuance of item 10 of the suggestions and recommendations of the meeting of the Advisory Committee for Tripura held at New Delhi on the 12th September, 1953, a Transport Committee was constituted with the undermentioned officers and persons. The object of the Committee is to make a comprehensive survey and prepare a programme for constructing inland roads during the Second Plan period.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Chief Commissioner. | Chairman. |
| (2) Secretary, (W & B Deptt.) | Member. |
| (3) Principal Engineering Officer. | Member, Secretary. |
| (4) District Magistrate & Collector. | Member. |
| (5) Shri Abdul Latif, Member-Rajya Sabha. | Member. |
| (6) Shri Bangshi Thakur,
Member, Lok Sabha. | Member. |
| (7) Shri Dasaratha Deb,
Member, Lok Sabha. | Member. |
| (8) Chairman, Tripura Territorial Council. | Member. |
| (9) Principal Officer, Engineering,
Tripura Territorial Council. | Member. |
| (10) Local Head of Bharat Sevak Samaj | Member. |

(II) The Advisory Committee for Tripura made a recommendation to the Railway Board for constructing Railway line from Patherkandi to Dharmanagar in Tripura during Second Plan period. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee (Union Home Minister) informed the Committee at its meeting held on 26. 2. 1959 that the Ministry of Railways had agreed to extend the Railway line from Patherkandi to Dharmanagar.

Below is given a statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred by the different Divisions of this Department during the year under review :—

	ORIGINAL WORK.	REPAIRS,	AMOUNT YET TO BE ADJUSTED.	TOTAL
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agartala Division.	31,89,834	10,22,647	10,13,000	52,25,481
A. A. Road Division.	44,01,031	5,95,285	3,63,041	53,59,357
Northern Division.	15,78,181	4,46,678	—	20,24,859
Southern Division (from 1. 6. 58 to 31. 3. 59)	12,35,422	4,00,917	—	16,36,339
Rehab. Engg. Divn.	23,42,766	—	—	23,42,766
Elec. & Mech. Divn.	7,04,207	2,34,602	6,25,000	15,63,809
	134,51,441	27,00,129	20,01,041	181,52,611

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

The office of the District Publicity Officer is the executive branch of the Publicity Department in this Territory. This organisation is headed by the District Publicity Officer who is assisted by three Assistant Publicity Officers with 14 other members of the staff.

Besides this organisation, there is a Field Publicity Unit of the Five Year Plan Publicity of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India, stationed in this Territory with a Field Publicity Officer at its head.

The Publicity Office is also guided by an advisory committee known as the Tripura Information committee with the Chief

Secretary-cum-Development Commissioner as its Chairman and the following as members :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura | ... Member. |
| (2) Regional Officer, Five Year Plan
Publicity, Ministry of Information &
Broadcasting, Assam circle, Shillong. | ... Member. |
| (3) Field Publicity Officer, Five Year Plan
Publicity, Ministry of Information &
Broadcasting, Agartala, Tripura. | ... Member. |
| (4) District Publicity Officer, Tripura
Administration, Agartala. | Member, Secretary. |

As in previous years, the Publicity Office maintained regular liaison between the Administration and the press on the one hand and the Administration and the people on the other during the period under review. Press Notes, handouts, and feature articles numbering 265 in all were issued in English and Bengali to the press during the year. All these materials were duly published.

In order to keep the Administration in touch with public feelings and reactions to its policies a round-up of the editorials, news items, letters etc. appearing in the local press concerning Government activities or the work of any Official was prepared every week and sent to the proper authorities. Besides, important leading articles or short editorial comments concerning Tripura appearing in the Bengali Press of Calcutta were translated and sent to the authorities concerned.

A fortnightly review of relevant topics dealt with in the Press concerning the law and order situation in this Territory was prepared and sent to the Police Department.

Relevant clippings from all the local newspapers and the Calcutta papers circulating in this Territory were regularly supplied to the Secretaries and Heads of Departments. Attention of the Departments concerned was invited from time to time to newspaper items of a critical nature and clarifications received from them were published. During the year under review 992 Press clippings were supplied.

Movie and Still photos were regularly taken of the development and other activities of various departments. Some of the photos were sent to the respective Departments, some were published in Government publications, some were enlarged and used in exhibitions and some were sent to the press for publication. 59 Photographs were thus supplied during the year.

Mikes were supplied on 161 occasions to various Departments or Offices when they required them. Mike announcements of urgent and very important Government Notifications, orders etc. emanating from various Departments, were also made on 36 occasions during the period under review.

Advertisements emanating from various Departments or Offices were distributed to the Press in Agartala, Calcutta, Gauhati and New Delhi by this Office and the Advertisement bills were also handled by this office. In all 429 advertisements were issued during the year.

Cinema slides on Metric System, Vanamahotsava, Wild Life Week, Five Year Plan etc. were prepared and exhibited in different cinema halls of this Territory. During the period under review 67 cinema slides were thus exhibited.

In accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Verrier Elwin, Adviser, Tribal Affairs, NEFA, two Tripura Calendars one in English and the other in Bengali with pictures illustrating different tribal dances and tribal activities were published during the year.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN :

Under the 50% subsidy Scheme 191 Community Radio Sets were handed over to the S. D. O's of different Sub-Divisions according to a list received from the District Magistrate for installation in different areas. Under the Scheme "Installation of community Sets" under the Second Five Year Plan 50 more sets were distributed free in Tribal and Rural areas during the year.

Under the Scheme of "Production of Literature" three Pamphlets on "Progress of Schemes" and two Republic Day Brochures—One

in English and the other in Bengali—were published by the Publicity Office during the period under review.

An Information Centre was opened in 1957 at Agartala under the Second Five Year Plan. During the year the Centre was regularly kept open from 7-30 A. M. to 9-30 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M. every day except Sundays and closed holidays. Besides this, local papers and other literature were regularly supplied to the Information Centres attached to the Block Offices in different Sub-Divisions. Nine new Information Centres were opened by the Publicity Department in the Sub-Divisional towns as a non-Plan Development Programme during the period under report.

Under the Scheme of "Hoarding and Enamel Boards" under the Second Five Year Plan, 15 Hoardings on various themes were constructed during the year.

189 artists and 27 Dramatic Clubs and Cultural Associations from all parts of Tripura have been registered so far with the Song & Drama Unit of the Publicity Office, opened under the Scheme "Song & Drama" of the Second Five Year Plan. Five Dramas on themes having a bearing on the Second Five Year Plan were staged during this year in different parts of Tripura under the auspices of this Unit. Besides, 140 cultural functions and variety shows, 4 Kabigans and 2 Jatra performances on similar subjects were held in different parts of the Territory during this year.

Two Field Publicity Units were started during the year and these went round the Territory holding cinema shows and arranging lectures on Plan subjects in rural and tribal areas.

Documentary films produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting were exhibited to the people all over the Territory by these Units. Besides, four full-length feature films were also procured during the year and exhibited to the rural and tribal people. In all 452 cinema shows were held during the year.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Statistical Department of the Tripura Administration serves as the central unit for Co-ordinating, analysing and disseminating all statistical data relating to different departments. The post of Statistical Officer was vacant during the year under reference and the Asistant Secretary (Police, Appointment etc. Departments) looked after the duties of the Statistical Officer in addition to his own duties.

The main functions of this Department are as follows :—

- (i) Collection and compilation of forecast of all crops, collection of fortnightly prices of essential commodities, Tea Statistics, Employment Statistics and other Official Statistics.
- (ii) Compilation of Index of prices and cost of living Index for middle and working class people.
- (iii) Diagrammatical and pictorial representation of statistical data.
- (iv) Compilation and publication of Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Annual Bulletin of Tea Statistics, Annual Bulletin of Staff Statistics and Tripura in Statistics.
- (v) Collection and compilation of materials for the Statistical Abstract of India.
- (vi) Giving guidance and assistance to other Departments in regard to the works relating to Statistics & Planning.
- (vii) Conducting various periodical and Ad-hoc Surveys.
- (viii) Statistical work relating to Development Blocks.

STAFF STRENGTH :—

The sanctioned strength of the department during the year under report was 1 Statistical Officer, 1 Statistical Assistant, 2 Inspectors, 1 U. D. Clerk, 1-Senior Computer, 7 Computers, 12 Assistant Investigators, 1 Draftsman, 1 Compiling Clerk and 1 Typist. Of them the following posts were vacant :—

- (a) Statistical Officer,
- (b) Statistical Assistant and
- (c) Draftsman.

The following bulletins and pamphlets were published during the year under review :—

- (1) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics for 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th quarters, 1955.
- (2) Bulletin of Tea Statistics 1955 & 1956.
- (3) Tripura in Statistics 1957-58.
- (4) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistics for 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th quarters 1956.
- (5) Census of Tripura Administration Employees as on 30th June, 1958.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year 1958-59 was Rs. 45,174/- as against Rs. 43,028/- in the previous year.

ELECTION OFFICE.

The Election Commission has directed that thorough revision of electoral rolls shall be completed within three years from 1958-60. Accordingly the revision of electoral rolls for one third of the total area of Tripura was completed in 1958. The revision of electoral rolls for a similar area was started in February, 1959. Through revision of the remaining areas will be done by 1960. Thus the electoral rolls will be completely revised before the Third General Elections.

The expenditure on election work relating to this Territory is met from the Central Government budget under Demand No. 73, Ministry of Law. In 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 60,206 was spent in connection with election work in this Territory.

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